

5
SELECTED

AND 10 *th* 2

CHOICE

OBSERVATIONS

concerning the
TWELVE FIRST

CÆSARS

EMPEROVS of

ROME.

By EDWARD LEIGH Master
of Arts of *Magdalen Hall*
in OXFORD.

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OBSERVATIONS

A FIVE FIRST




RECEIVED

of Arts of

1967/68

TO THE RIGHT
WORSHIPFULL
and his louing Father
HENRY LEGH
Esquire.

Louing Father,

OW much I
am obliged vn-
to you both for
my being and
well-being, I desire now
to testify vnto the
world; for though to re-
quite your loue, and
* 2 boun-

THE EPISTLE

* *Quicquid
est, quod dat
Patri Filius,
utiq; minus
est, quia hanc
ipsam dandi
facultatem
Patri debet.
Seneca lib. 3.
de Beneficijs.
Patribus &
Dijs non pos-
sumus retri-
buere equa-
lia. Arist. 8^o.
Ethic.*

*ἀποδοῦναι
1. Tim. 5. 4.*

* The Fowle
which teach-
eth children
to requite
their Parents
is the Storke.
She is called
Storke from
στορν;

natural affection, and she is called *στορν*, hence
cometh *στορνισμός*, when children study to re-
quite their Parents.

bounty bee not within
the spheare of my * Acti-
vity, yet since the A-
postle * commandeth
children to learne to re-
quite their Parents, and
Nature it selfe hath
taught the vnreasonable
* Creatures this lesson,
I shall endeavour, (God
assisting mee with his
grace) to pay that three-
fold debt, of reverence,
obedience, & gratitude,
which all children owe
to their Parents: As *Αἰ-
σχίνης* therefore, when

DEDICATORY.

I have seen his fellow-
 scholars give great gifts
 to *Socrates* (being poore,
 and having nothing else
 to bestow) did give him-
 selfe to *Socrates*, profes-
 sing to be wholly devo-
 ted vnto him: so I shall
 ever devote my selfe vn-
 to your service, to whom
 (next vnder God) I owe
 my selfe, and those abi-
 lities I haue, both natu-
 rall, and which through
 Gods blessing vpon your
 liberall education, by a
 double apprenticeship in
 two * Famous and flour-
 ishing Societies I haue
 acqui-

* Magdalen
 Hall in Ox-
 ford and the
 Middle Tem-
 ple in London.

THE EPISTLE

acquired. To expresse
therefore my due obser-
uance, and gratefull re-
cognition of your for-
mer care, and cost, and
withall to giue you
some account of the
fruitfull spending of my
time, I here present vnto
you some *choise obser-*
uations concerning the
twelue first Cæsars, Em-
perours of Rome. A
worke (as I conceiue
both delightfull, & vse-
full, and therefore to you
(I hope) not vnwel-
come; as geographers ex-
presse the whole worke

DEDICATORY.

in a little map, so haue I
laboured geographical-
ly to describe these great
Monarchs of the world
in a little modell, neither
strictly tying my selfe to
any one Historian, nor
relating all the passages
of their liues, but excerpt-
ing out of the most prin-
cipall * Authors, such
things of them as were
most memorable. A-
mongst all which wri-
ters (though I confesse
Tacitus his stile is ele-
gant, and full of wise
sententious * Apotheg-
mes

* *Tertull. Euseb. Eccles. Hist. Josephus Plutarcke. Taciti Hist. & annal. Aurell. Viti. Eutropius. Pliny. Solinus. Seneca. Macrobi. Saturn. Suetonius. with Casaub. Animadvers. Eras. Apotheg. & Chiliad.*
* *Est oratio Taciti mirum in modum arguta, & prudentie plena. Bodin. lib. 4. de Method. Histor.*

THE EPISTLE

*Mr. William Pemble.

mes) I haue chiefly fol-
 lowed *Suetonius*: 1 be-
 cause my worthy * Tu-
 tor (whose memory I
 shall ever honour) made
 choice especially of that
 History to reade to his
 Pupils. 2 Because his
 Phrase is pure & polite
 and himselfe a faithfull
 Historian: Of whom
 it is recorded (as I think)
 by *Erasmus*, that hee
 wrote the liues of the
 Romane Emperours,
prorsus eâ libertate, quâ
ipsi vixerunt, with the
 same freedome that they
 liued. *Alex. ab Alex. Ge-*
nial.

DEDICATORY.

nial. Dier. lib. I. cap. I. cal-

leth him *sincerisimum* * *Suetonius*
Scriptorem, and *Ludov.* *Tranquillus*
Gracorum et

* *Vires, incorruptisimum.* *Latinorum*
Scriptorum
 And I desire to write as *dilligentiss-*

freely and vnpartially of *mus, atque*
incorruptissi-

them, since I may say of *mus, res duo-*
decim Cesa-

them all, as *Tacitus* doth *rum videtur.*
mibi integer-

of some of them, that *rimè exponere*
qui in optimis

they were *mibi nec bene-* *Principibus*
nec vitia, nec

ficio nec iniuria cogniti; *suspitiones*
vitiorum ta-

onely I shall herein faile, *cet: in pessi-*
mis vero colo-

that I write not of these *res virtutum*
non dissimulat.

Emperours *Stilo Impe-* *Ludov: Vi-*
ues de tradend.

ratorio, with a high and *Fluit, rebusq;*
unice additus Otationis ornamenta non negligens, sed

Discipl: lib. 5. Tranquillè & aequaliter *securus præterit, & tamen hunc ipsum ornatum velut*
umbram non id agens tradit, Fabian: Strada. lib. 2.

Prolus: Histor.

lofty

THE EPISTLE

lofty stile. *Iulius Caesar* is here placed in the forefront, hee being the first Emperour. For this title was at the first given vnto him, that had fought valiantly for his country, & slaine many enimies; *Iulius * Caesar* (hauing brought the greatest part of the then knowne world into the subiection of the Romanes) was the first that was saluted by the title of absolute Emperour, and all the Emperours succeeding were called *Imperatores* & *Cæsares* from him.

Mat.

* Nature meant *Caesar* for a Conquerour, when she gaue him both such courage, and such curtesie, both which put *Marius* into a maze. They which durst speake to him, (*said* He) were ignorant of his greatnesse; & they which durst not, were so of his goodnesse.

DEDICATORY.

Mat. 22. 21. They were
after called *Augusti*,
from *Octavius*, the se-
cond *Romane* *Cesar*,
who revived the good
lawes, and reformed the
bad. But the Emperours
succeeding him, having
more care to bee great,
then good, rather raged
then raigned, and the
decrees of some of the,
viz. Tiberius and *Caligu-*
la, are wittily termed *fu-*
rares, non judicia. Quatu-
or Principes ferro inter-
empti (saith *Tacitus* in
his History) foure of
these Emperours were
slaine

THE EPISTLE

slaine with the sword,
Galba, Otbo, Vitellius, Do-
mitian: which three first
Plutarch compareth (in
 regard of their short
 raigne) to Kings in a
 Tragedy, which last no
 longer then the time that
 they are represented on
 the stage. *Julius Caesar, &*
Caligula were also slain;
Claudius, and *Titus* were
 poisoned; *Nero* slew
 himselfe; * *Augustus* di-
 ed in a complement, *Ti-*
berius in dissimulation;
Galba with a sentence;
Vespasian with a leſt, yet
 he died peaceably in his
 bed

* *Augustus*
Cesar died in
 a Comple-
 ment;
Liuis, Coniu-
gij noſtri me-
mor, viue, &
vale. Tiberius
 in Diſſimula-
 tion; as *Taci-*
tus ſaith of
 him; *Iam Ti-*
berium vires
& corpus, non
Diſſimulatio
deſerebant.
Veſpaſian in
 a leſt, ſitting
 vpon the
 ſtole, vt puto
Deus ſio. Gal-
ba with a ſen-
 tence, *Feri, ſi*
ex re ſit Po-
puli Romani;
 Holding forth
 his Necke.
Bacon laſt
 Eſſayes in 4^o.

DEDICATORY.

Bed, which no Empe-
rour since *Augustus* ever
did. The * Heathens * *Macrob: lib.*
shadowed the sting of *1. in somn. Sci-*
conscience by the Eagle *pion.*
or vulture that fed vpon
the heart of *Prometheus*,
and by three Virgins
which they called Fu-
ries, following men in a
hideous forme, with
burning torches in their
hands, which some of
the worst of these Hea-
then Emperours really
felt after their bloudy
cruelties, and verified * *Timeo in-*
that old * *Maxime*, hee *custoditos a-*
must needs feare many, *ditus, timeo*
& ipsos cus-
todes.
whom

THE EPISTLE

* See in the
Booke of
Him, and De-
mitian.

* *Dion in
Nerone.*

* Our English
Chronicles
report of
King Richard
the third, that
hauing im-
brued his
hands in the
Bloud of two
orient Prin-
ces. He neuer
after had
quiet in his
minde, his bo-
dy was priti-
ly fenced, his hand euer vpon his dagger his coun-
tenance grimme and hasty, his sleepe ynquiet for he
rather slumbered than slept. The night before the
Battell fought in Bolworth field, He dreamed a ter-
rible dreame, *Credo non erat somnium, sed Conscien-*
tia scelerum. Polyd: Virgil.

whom many feare. * *Ca-*
ligula (though hee con-
temned the Gods, as
they called them) yet at
the least thundering and
lightening would runne
vnder his bed, and cover
his head. * *Nero* that
monster of Mankind
hauing killed his Mo-
ther *Agrippina*, could ne-
ver after endure the
worme & sting of con-
science for his foule fact,
but confessed that hee

DEDICATORY.

was often haunted with the apparition of his mothers Ghost, and tormented also with scourges, and burning torches of the Furies. Wee may take notice of many morall vertues also in the best of these Heathens, *Julius Caesar, Augustus, Vespasian*, and *Titus* that mirrour of humanity, and see in them the truth of that old *Maxime, Magistratus virū indicat*, a place sheweth the man, & it sheweth some to bee better, some to bee worse. It
was

THE EPISTLE

was said of *Caligula*,
that there was never better
servant and worse
Master: *Omnium consen-*
su capax Imperij, nisi im-
perasset, saith *Tacitus* of
Galba: but of *Vespasian*
he saith, *Solus Imperato-*
rum Vespasianus mutatus
in melius. But least I
should bee vpbayded
with the city of *Myndus*,
for making my porch
too bigge, here will I
cast Anchor, euer re-
maining.

Your dutifull Sonne
to command

EDWARD LEGH.

IULIUS CAESAR.



HE Iulij were so Gen. dier. lib.

called (saith A-^{1. c. 9. Ixlor}
lex: ab Alex:) in Gr. (saith
he) signifieth

à primâ barba la Primam in
mento lanugi-
nem.

mine, from the first wooll
t downe of the beard. O.

thers thinke the name of the

ly came from Iulus Asca-

ius, the Sonne of Aeneas did

At puer Ascanius, cui nino

cognomen Iulo.

Hee reformed the Kalen-

dar which was then confu-

sed and framed the whole

cert iust yato the course of

A

the

Gen. dier. lib.

1. c. 9. Ixlor

in Gr. (saith

he) signifieth

Primam in

mento lanugi-

nam.

Virg. lib. 1.

Encid.

Annum ad

cursum solis

accommoda-

uit Sueton.

the Sunne, that it should con-
taine 365. dayes, and appoin-
ted that every fourth yeere
whole day should bee infer-
ted. Therefore wee call our
yeere *Annum Iulianum*, and
the Kalender which wee vse
Calendarium Iulianum, and
that Moneth which was by
them called *Quintilis*, be-
cause it was the fifth Month
is now called Iuly, in hono-
ur of him.

He was borne
in that Month.

* Sueton de-
scribes him to
haue beene
*nigris vege-
tis que oculis
instantibus*, of
a blacke quick
sparkling eye.
*Primus Caesar
a caeso Matris
utero dictus.*

For his other name *Cae-
sar* there are different opinions
of the originall of it. Some
deriue it *A caesijs oculis*: from
his gray eyes. But *Suetonius*
refutes that, and saith
hee had blacke eyes. Others
say hee was so called *a Caeso*
from a bush of haye
with which hee was borne.
Some say hee was so called

Cae-

of *Julius Caesar*. 3

Caso Matris utero, because hee was cut out of his mothers wombe: although *Festus Pompeius* thinks, such are rather to bee called *Casones*, and *Casaubon* * reiecteth that Etymologie. Others deriue it a *caso Elephanto*, from his Grand-fathers killing an Elephant, which in the Carthaginian tongue is called *Casar*. *Sigonius* speaks much of it, but so that it should seeme to bee *ambigua fidei*; and therefore I shall leaue it vndetermined.

* *Animaduers.*
in *Sueton.*
Alex: ab Alex: Gen.
dier. l. 1. c. 9.
Beckman de Orig. Ling. Latin.

Hee was tall of stature, white, and cleere of Complexion, somewhat full faced, his limmes were well trussed, and in good plight, his eyes blacke, liuely, and quicke. Hee was also very healthfull, sauing that in his

Forma omnium civium excellentissimus, vigore animi acerrimus, munificentia effusissimus.
Paterculus.

*Sen-inter res
gerendas, i.e.
sum aciem or-
dinaret. Plu-
tarch. whiles
hee was set-
ting his Army
in battaile-
ray.
Fuchf. Instit.
Medic. l. 3.
Sect. 3. c. 12.*

latter dayes, Hee was gi-
uen to faint, and swoone
suddenly. *Comitali quoque
morbo bis inter res agendas
correptus est*, saith *Suetonius*.
twice in the midst of his Mar-
tiall affaires, hee was surpri-
zed with the falling sicknesse,
which he stileth *Morbum co-
mitialem*, either because it
chiefely inuadeth, and sei-
zeth on men in *Comitijs* in
popular Assemblies; or be-
cause their *Comitia*, their Par-
liaments or Assemblies were
dissolued, and broke vp by
occasion thereof, if any chan-
ced to fall sicke of that dis-
ease, they reputing such an
accident to bee a sinister pre-
sage.

*Est Morbi species subita cui
nomen ab illo est,*

Quod fieri nobis suffragia in-

of *Julius Caesar*.

starecūsant:

*Sæpe etenim membris acti
languore caducis,
Concilium Populi tabes hor-
renda diremit*:

In Eloquence, and warlike
feates together, hee either e-
qualled, or excelled the glory
of the very best.

Hee held a *Sword* in one
hand, and a booke in the o-
ther, with this *Motto*, *Ex u-
troque Caesar*, Emperor by
both.

Hee was counted the se-
cond man for Eloquence in
his time, and gaue place to
the first, because hee would
bee the first, and chiefeſt man
of warre, and Authority.

Paterculus reckoning vp
the famous wittes of thole
times, saith, *Et proximum
Ciceroni Casarem*. Nay *Cicero*

A 3

him.

*Imperatoriam
Maieſtatem
non ſolū ar-
mis decora-
tam, ſed etiam
legibus operiri
eſſe armatam,
ut utrumque
tempus, &
belloꝝum, &
paciꝝ recte
poſſit guber-
nari. Iuſtini-
an. Proem.
Inſtitut.*

*Summis Ora-
toribus emu-
lus. Tacitus.*
He was Cice-
ro's riuall in
Eloquence.

* *Illum omnium, fere Oratorum, latine loquientissimè, saith Atticus there of him. Caesar quotidiano sermoni egregie utilissimus, cui Cicero laudem tribuit puri, & incorrupti sermonis Latini.* Ludou. viii. lib. 3. de tradend. Discipl.
 * *Aduanc. of Learn.*
Bacon, Sup. l. 2. Commentarios quosdam scripsit rerum suarum valde quidem probandos, nudi enim sunt, re-cti, & venusti sanos quidem homines ascribendo deterruit. Cicero de clar. Orat.

himselfe in his Catalogue of Orators to *Brutus*, * saith, Hee cannot see any to whom *Caesar* might giue place, and hee highly commends him in his Oration *pro Marcello*. *Est eius viri pura oratio, sine fuco, ac calamistris, ornata, vel Romanus vel Atticis multis dignissima. Lipsius. Aulus Gellius scribit Casarem sermonis fuisse prater alios suæ ætatis castissimi.*

He left Commentaries of his owne Acts, touching the Gaule warre, and the ciuill warre, which (Sir *Francis Bacon* * saith) is the best History of the world. King *JAMES* exhorting his Son to the study of History, aboue all Prophane writers commendeth this Booke of *Cæsars* to his reading, both for

of Julius Caesar. 7

for the sweete flowing of the
style, and the worthinesse of
the matter it selfe.

He could at one time reade, *scribere &*
and write, heare, and indite *legere simul*
and if he did nothing else, He *dictare, &*
could dictate to 7 Actuaries, *audire accipi-*
or Penmen at once. *mus: Episto-*
las vero tan-
tarum rerum
quaternas pa-
riter librarijs
dictare, aut,
nihil aliud a-
geret, septe-
nas.

In his Enterprises hee was
both valiant, and fortunate
and therefore singled out for
an Idea, or patterne of an
Absolute Generall, especi-
ally for foure Military pro-
perties very resplendent in
him. First laboriousnesse in
his Affaires. Secondly Cou-
rage in his dangers. Third-
ly Industrious contriuing of
what he vndertooke. Fourth-
ly Quicke dispatch in accom-
plishing what hee had once
begunne.

Suetonius affirmeth that

A. 4

Caesar

Plin. Natural.
Hist. lib. 7.
25.
Speed Chron.

As you see me
doe, so doe
yee. Iudg. 7.

17.

One saith the
like of *Tro-
iane*, that in
all hazards,
and perills, he
neuer said vn-
to his Cap-
taines Goe,
but let vs goe,
Doe, but let
vs doe.

Lucan.

Solinus.

*Signis collatis
quingagies
dimicauit.*

*Plin. Natural.
Hist. lib. 7. c.*

25.

Cesar did ener march for-
most before his troupes, and
most commonly barehea-
ded, and on foote, whether
the Sun shined, or it rained.
Tully reports of him, that he
was neuer heard to say to his
Souldiers *Ite illuc*, goe forth
thither, as if they should goe
forth vpon seruice, and hee
tarry behind in his Tent, but
Venite hac, Come yee hi-
ther.

Ignave venire,

Te Caesar non ire iubet.

Vnder his conduct were
slaine Eleuen hundred, foute
score, and two thousand E-
nemies. He fought in pitched
Field two, and fifty times
saith *Solinus*, fifty saith *Pli-
nie*, and neuer was so much
as in any hazard, saue onely
twice.

Hee

of Iulius Caesar. 9

Hee conquered all France, Germany, discovered vs Brittaines, and made vs Tributary, and triumphed fīue times in Rome, with vnspeakable admiration.

Tam celer in agendo, & consulta exequendo, vt persaepe nuntios de se, praeuenerit.

Suetonius.

Hee is renowned for his Celerity in doing, and preuenting the very report of his comming.

Hauiing overcome King

Plutarke.

Pharnates, and being desirous to aduertise one of his freinds of his quicke expedition in dispatching that warre hee only wrote three words vnto Anitius at Rome, *veni, vidi, vici.* I came, I saw, I overcome.

Suetonius.

Hee neuer put Enemy to

Suetonius?

fight, but hee discamped
A 5 him,

him, and draue him out of the field: By this meanes he gaue them whom hee had once discomfited, no time to bethinke themselves.

In any doubtfull, and dangerous seruice his manner was to send away the *Horses*, & his owne with the first, to the end that when all meanes of flight were gone, they might of Necessity bee forced the rather to stand to it, and abide to the last.

*Lucan seemeth to haue alluded to this: Bellorum ō socij, qui mille pericula mor-
tis.*

Hee called not his Souldiers *Milites*, but *Commilitones*: not plaine Souldiers, but by a more pleasing name Fellow-Souldiers. He maintained them so trimme, and braue, that hee stucke not to set them out in polished Armour, damasked with siluer, and gold: as well for goodly shew,

shew, as because they should
in Battaille keepe the same
more surely for feare of dam-
mage, and losse.

Suetonius.

He loued them so affecti-
onately, that when he heard
of *Tiberius* his ouerthrow,
and the Legions with him: he
suffered the haire of his head,
and beard to grow long, and
would not cut the same be-
fore hee had reuenged their
Death. By which meanes he
both had his Souldiers most
deuoted vnto him, and also
made them truly valiant.

It is reported
of Alexander
that hee infu-
sed such cou-
rage into his
Souldiers vt
*illo presente
nullius hosti-
um arma, vel
inermes timu-
erunt.*

Hee was so entirely belo-
ued of his Souldiers, that to
doe him seruice (whereas o-
therwise they were but like
other men in any other pri-
uate quarrell) if *Caesars* ho-
nour were touched they were
inuincible, and would so des-

Caesars eye
made his Soul-
diers prodigall
of their Blood.
*Plutarkes
Lives.*

perately.

perately, and with such fury venter themselves, that no man was able to abide them.

A priuate souldier of his, fought so valiantly in Britayne that by his meanes hee saued the Captaines, which otherwise were in great danger to haue beene cast away (being driven into a Bogge) then marching with great paine through the mire, and dirt, halfe swimming, and halfe a foote, in the end got to the other side, but left his shield behind him: *Cesar* wondering at his noble courage, ran to him with ioy to embrace him: but the poore Souldier hanging downe his head, the water standing in his eyes, fell down at *Cesars* feet, and besought him to pardon him, for leauing his target behind him.

Petro

of *Julius Caesar*. 13

Petronius being taken by
Pio, hee said hee would
giue him his life, but hee an-
swered him againe, that *Ca-*
esar's Souldiers did not vse to
haue their liues giuen them,
but to giue others their liues,
and with these words hee
drew his sword, and thrust
himselfe thorough.

Caesar at *Alexandria* being
troubled about the assault and
winning of a Bridge, was
driven by a suddaine sally of
the enemies to take a boate,
and many besides making
hast to get into the same, hee
leapt into the Sea, and by
swimming almost a quarter
of a mile, recovered the next
shippe, bearing vp his left
hand all the while, for feare
of the writings, which hee held
therein, should take wet, and
drawing

Plutarkes
Liues.

Paludamen-
tum mordicus
trahens, ne
spolio potire-
tar hostis. Sue-
ron.
Milites erant
sagati, Impe-
ratores palu-
dati.

drawing his rich coat of
mour after him by the teele
because the enemy should
not haue it, as a spoile.

Plutarke &
Suetonius.

i. c. 33.

Beholding aduisedly the
Image, or pourtraiture of
Alexander the Great, in the
Temple of *Hercules* at Calcedonia
at the sight thereof he fetcht
ed a deepe sigh as being
shamed that hee had yet per-
formed no memorable act
at those yeares, wherein *Alex-
ander* had conquered the
whole world.

Suetonius.

Hee was very much dis-
quieted, and dismayed with
a dreame the very night be-
fore: (for hee imagined in
his sleepe, that hee had com-
mell company with his owne
Mother) the Diuiners, and
Wizards incited him to the
hopes of most glorious ac-
chievements.

cheiuements, making this exposition of his dreame, that thereby was pretended vnto him the Soueraignty of the whole world: for his Mother whom he saw vnder him, betokened the subiection of the Earth, which is counted the Mother of all things.

There were two Factions in *Rome* at that time, *Sylla* was the chiefe of the one, and *Marius* of the other, *Marius* stood for the people, and *Sylla* defended the nobles. *Marius*, and all his Confederats were proclaimed Traytours, and Enemies to the Commonwealth. *Sylla* determining to kill *Caesar*, some of his Friends told him that it was to no purpose to put so young a boy as hee was to Death: but *Sylla* answered againe,

Ita visum interpretari vanissime artis auctoribus vanissimis.
Casaubon.
Animaduers.

Plutarch,
Suetonius.

againē, *Cæsari multos Marii inesse*, that there were many *Marij* in that one Boy, implying that hee would bee a great Enemy vnto their state. When the day of Election for *summus Pontifex* came, he told his Mother kissing him, that that day shee should see her Sonne chiefe Bishop of *Rome*, or banished from *Rome*.

Hee said hee had rather be the chiefeſt man in a poore Village, then the ſecond perſon in *Rome*.

Lucan.

*Nec quengquam jam ferro
potest Cæsarve priorem*

Pompeiusve parem:

Hee did extreameſly affect the name of King, and ſome were ſet on him, as he paſſed by in popular acclamation, to ſalute him King, where

upon

upon finding the Cry weake,
and poore, Hee put it of thus
in a kind of iest, as if they had
mistaken his firname, *Non*
Rex sum, sed Caesar.

He often vsed these verses.

Nam si violandum est ius,
Imperij causa

Violandum est, alijs rebus
pietatem colas.

Hee alone mannaged all
the affaires of state: His Col-
league or Fellow-Consull
did nothing, in so much as
diuers Cittizens pleasantly
conceited, whensoever they
signed, subscribed, or dated
an/ writings to stand vpon
records, would merrily put
it downe thus, Such a thing
was done not when *Caesar*,
and *Bibulus*, but when *Iulius*,
and *Caesar* were Consuls: set-
ting downe one and the same
man

man twice, by his Name,
and Sirname: yea and soon
after these verses were com-
monly currant.

*Non Bibulo quidquam me-
per, sed Casare factum est.
Nam Bibulo fieri Consule,
nil memini.*

Cesar of late did many
things, But *Bibulus* not one.
For nought by Consull *Bi-
bulus* can I remember done.

Hee was such an excellent
Rider of a Horse from his
youth, that holding his hands
behind him he would gallop
his horse vpon the spurre.
The Horse hee vsed to ride
vpon was strangely marked,
with feete resembling very
neere a mans, and the hoofs
clouen like toes: The *B*
would abide no man else to
ride him, and hee himselte

Solinus.

Like to
Alexanders
Bucephalus.

was

was the first that backed Plutarch.

him.

When one brought him his horse to get vpon, which hee vsed in Battell, hee said vnto them, when I haue overcome mine enemies I will get vpon him to follow the chase, but now let vs giue them charge. *Benignitate ad-*

præditus, ut quos armis subegerat; clementia magis traxerit.

Hee was of so good a Nature, that such as hee subdued by Battell, he more ouercame with gentlenesse.

Hee said the greatest pleasure hee tooke of his Victories was, that hee daily saued the liues of some of his countrymen, that bare armes against him.

When Pompey's head was pre-

Solinus.

Hee gloried in nothing so much (as Austen 5. Epist. speaks of him) as in pardoning his Enemies, and gratifying his friends.

Aurel. Vict.

*Idem dixit,
Non mihi p'a-
cet vindicta,
sed victoria.*

presented to him *Vberima lachrymas profudit*, He wept bitterly, and caused him to be honorably buried, saying *Ego Pompeij casum deplorō, & meam fortunam metuo*. I lament Pompey's fall, and feare mine owne fortune.

When hee found many letters in Pompey's coffers wherein diuers testified their good will vnto Pompey, and their hatred towards him, he neither read them, nor copied them out, but presently burnt them, least being exasperated by them, hee should haue beene forced to haue committed some greater euill.

When Pompey's Image had been throwne downe he caused them to bee set vp againe, and Cicero thereupon

Plutarke in
Tullius life.

vse

ed this speech, that *Caesar* Pompeij sta-
 setting vp Pompey's Images *tuas erigendo,*
 gaine, made his owne to *suas confirma-*
 uit.
 d furer.

When some of his Friends
 did counsell him to haue a
 Guard for the safety of his
 person, and some also did of-
 fer themselves to serue him,
 hee would neuer consent yn-
 to it, but sayd it was better
 to dye once, then alwayes to
 be afraid of Death.

*Mori satius est
 semel, quam
 timore semper
 torqueri. Plu-
 tarke, Sueton.*

He said also *Mori se, quam
 timeri malle,* saith *Paterculus,*
 when some aduised him to
 keepe by Armes, what hee
 had got by Armes.

When Hee was hindered
 by one of the Tribunes from
 taking some of the common
 Treasure out of *Saturnes*
 temple, and told that it was
 against the Law, *Tussh,* said
 hee,

*Silent leges
inter Arms.*

hee, Time of warre, and
are two things.

That speech of his, wa
compounded both of Ter
rou, and clemency to Me
tellus the Tribune, for Cas
entring into the inner Treas
ury of Rome to take the Mo
ney there kept, Metellus for
bad him, whereto Caesar said
that if hee did not desist, he
would lay him dead in th
place: And presently taking
himselſe vp, he added: young
man it is harder for mee to
speake it, then to doe it.

*Adolescens
difficilius est
mibi hoc dice
re, quam fa
cere.*

*Magni illi A
lexandro, sed
sobrio, neque
iracundo si
millimus, qui
semper et som
no et cibo in
vitam, non in
voluptatem
uteretur. Pa
terculus.*

Hee was a spare drinker of
wine, as his very Enemies
confessed, whence arose that
Apothegme of Cato, that
all that euer were, Caesar alone
came sober to the ouerthrow
the State.

Hee was the first that de
uised

opened the way for Friends to
 walke together, by writing
 Cyphers in letters, when he
 had no leasure to speake with
 them for his vrgent busines,
 and for the great distance
 from Rome.

Plutarch
 Suetonius.

Being certified that Cato
 had slaine himselfe with his
 owne hands, hee seemed to
 be very sorry for it, and said,
 O Cato, I enay thy Death,
 because thou didst enuy my
 glory, to saue thy life.

Plutar. Apo-
 theg. Dixit
 inuidere seCa-
 toni mortem,
 quando sibi sa-
 lutem inuidi-
 set.

Being in a pynnafe, or
 small boate in a great storme,
 hee said to the Master of it:
 Fellow bee of good cheere, for
 thou hast Caesar, and his For-
 tune with thee.

Caesarem ve-
 bis, & fortu-
 nam eius.

Yet I may say of him, as
 our Chronicler doth of one
 of our English Kings, *Inerans*
illi confuso quodam tempera-
mento,

Camd. in An-
 n. de Henric.
 80.

mento, virtutes magna &
tia non minora.

Suetonius, & others speak
of his vnnaturall vncleanesse
and prodigious prodigality.
He stole out of the Capito
108000. pounds (reduced
our money) in gold at once
gaue to *Seruilia* a Jewell w
cost him 46875. pounds, ow
ed 1953125. pounds more
thē he was worth by his ow
confession. His shewes, and
publicke Donations, in cost
linesse are almost inualueable.

Plin. lib. 7.
c. 25.

*Circa corporis
curam morosi-
or, ut non so-
lūm tanderetur
diligenter, ac-
taderetur, sed
velleretur eti-
am. Suetonius.*

About the trimming of his
Body hee was ouercurious
so as hee would not onely be
shauen very precisely, but
so haue his haire plucked.

The chiefeest cause, that
made him mortally hated
was his excessive desire of
Honour, and his sleighing
the Senators.

When

When his Friends com-
ained vnto him of *Antoni-*
and *Dolabella*, that they
teded some mischiefe tow-
ds him, he answered them
gaine, As for these fatte
en, and smooth-commed
eads, quoth he, I neuer rec-
on of them, but those pale-
faged, and carrion-lean *Odi pallidos,*
eople, I feare them most, *& Macilens.*
eaning *Brutus*, and *Cassi-* *ros.*

Hee neuer refused to fight,
ut in his latter dayes being
en of this opinion, that the
tner hee had gotten victo-
, the lesse hee was to ven-
re, and make triall of For-
ne: also that a victory could
ine him nothing so much,
some disastrous calamity
ight take from him.

There conspired against
B him

him more than threescore, the heads of which conspiracy were *Cassius, Brutus*. Hee had faire warning of his Death before it came, by many euident prodigies. Fires were seene in the Element, and spirits running vp and downe in the Night, and solitary Birds at Noone-daye sitting in the great market place, as the Bird *Regaliolus* did fly with a little branch of Lawrell into the Court of *Pompeius*, a sort of other Birds of diuers kindes from out of the groue hard by pursued after, and there pulled in peeces.

Or *Regaliolus*, quasi,
Rex auium.
Casaub. Animaliuers.

Cesar sacrificing to the Goddess found that one of the Beasts which was sacrificed had no heart, and that was a strange thing in Nature
how

how a Beast could liue without a Heart.

There was a certaine *South-sayer*, that had giuen *Caesar* warning long before to take heede of the day of the *Ides* of *March* (which is the 15 of the *Moneth*) for on that day hee should bee in great dāger. That day being come, *Caesar* going vnto the Senate-house, and speaking merrily to the *South-sayer*, told him the *Ides* of *March* were come : So they bee, softly answered the *South-sayer*, but yet they are not past. Plutarch
Suetonius.

The night before this Discourse had with the *South-sayer*, all the windowes, and doores of his chamber did fly open, and his wife *Calpurnia* dreamed that *Caesar* was illaine and that shee had him

him in her Armes.

Sueton. Hee
was slaine in
Pompeys
court.

Hee was stabbed with 23 wounds, Hee onely gaue one groane at the first thrust without vttering any words. Some say that as *M. Brutus* came running vpon him, He said *Kalò tixor*, And thou my Sonne.

All men are of Opinion that such a Death befell vnto him as hee desired, for when he had read in *Xenophon* how *Cyrus* being at the point of Death, gaue some order for his Funerall, he setting light by so slow, and lingering a kind of Death, wished to dye quickly, and of a sodaine.

The very Day before hee was killed in a certaine discourse moued at supper in *Marcus Lepidus* house, vpon that point, which was the best

best end of a mans life ? Hee preferred that which was so-
daine, and vnlooked for.

Hee dyed in the 56 yeare of his Age : *Et in Deorum numerum relatus est*, He was made a God after Death (which could not defend himselfe from Death, from cruell Murther) and that *Non* ore modo decernentium, sed & persuasione vulgi*, Not onely by their voice, which decreed such Honour vnto him, but also by perswasion of the Common people.

A Comet shined then for seuen Dayes together, arising about the 11 houre of the Day, and it was beleued by those blind Heathen to bee *Caesar's* soule, who had beene a Comet of combustion to the world.

In the 8th
Septenarie.

Plutarch.

Sueton.

Deum honor

principi non

ante habetur

quam agere

inter homines

desierat Tacit.

* *Sueton.*

Of this cere-

monic of the

Apotheosis or

deifying their

Emperors, see

Dr. Hack-

wils Apolog.

of Gods pro-

vidence. l. 4.

Se&. 2

Horace. lib. 1.

Ode 12.

--- *Micat inter omnes
Julium sidus, velut inter Ig-
nes*

Luna minores.

Also vpon his Image there
is a *Starre* set to the very
Crowne of his head.

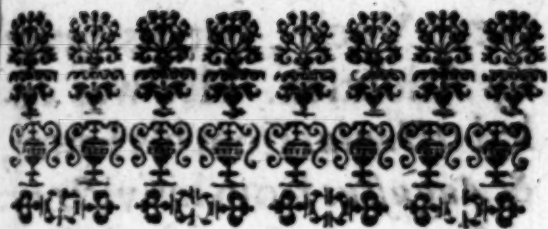
*Percussorum
autem fere
neque triennio
quisquam am-
plius superui-
xit, neque sua
morte defunc-
tus.*

Of these Murtherers there
was not one that either sur-
uiued him aboue 3 yeares,
or dyed a naturall death.

*Sueton.
Bellares est
(inquit Sene-
ca) Mori sua
morte.*

All stood condemned, and
by one Mishap or other peri-
shed, some by Ship-wracke,
others by Battaile, and some
agaïne shortened their owne
dayes, with the very same
dagger, wherewith they had
wounded *Cesar: Cassius*, as
Plutarch reporteth, and *Bru-
tus* according to *Dion*.

A notable
Iudgement of
God vpon the
vnnaturall
Murderers of
their Soue-
raigne.



OCTAVIVS AVGVSTVS.



EE was stiled by the Name of *Augustus*, i. e. wor-
 shipfull or sacred, which they thought to bee a
 name of reuerence, and Ma-
 iesty, because all consecra-
 ted, and hallowed places
 were called *Loca Augusta*.
 That Month which was by
 them called *Sextilis*, because
 it was their sixt Month, is
 called *Augustus* in honour of
 him, and things of greatest
 splendour are called *Angu-
 stissima*. *Iulius Caesar* was his
 B 4 great

*Vel ab Augu-
 rio, vel ab Au-
 gendo dictus.*

great Vncle, but his Father by Adoption. Hee was called *Octavius* from his Father, & *Augustus* from his victory.

A man most nobly descended; for Riches, honour, friends, Empire, fortunate victories, almost adored; for bodily good things, of comely stature, *Forma eximia*, & *per omnes aetatis gradus venustissima*, Of most amiable visage, and that also maiestically by his bright, and shining eyes, *quibus etiam existimari volebat inesse quidam diuini vigoris*. Wherein also (as hee would haue men belecue) was seated a kind of Diuine vigour: and hee ioyed much, if a man looking wistly vpon him, held downe his face, as it were against the brightnesse of the Sunne, there

Suetonius.
Oculorum acies clarissimorum syderum modo vibrans.
Corpore toto pulcher, sed oculis magis,
Aurel. Vict.

Sueton.

of Octavius Augustus. 33

therefore a certaine Souldier
turned away his eyes from
beholding his Face, and hee
demanding the reason why
hee did so, hee answered,
quia fulmen oculorum tuorum
ferre non possum.

Aurel. Vict.

His haire was somewhat
yellow, and his Body freck-
led with spots, which his
flatterers would haue the
world belieue, were in forme
like starres.

Hee was indeed somewhat
low, neuerthelesse of a come-
ly stature, five foot and nine
inches, the iust measure of
our late famous **Queene Eli-
zabeth**, who as shee matched
that reuerend Emperour in
happinesse, and duration of
Reigne, so did shee likewise
in the stature of her body.
Cities were called *Cæsarea* in

Sueton.

His shooes
were vnder-
laide some-
what with the
highest, that
hee might
seeme taller,
then he was.
*Calciamenis
altriusculis vi-
rebat, ut
procerior
quam erat vi-
deretur, Sue-
tonius.*

honour of him, so in honor of our Virgin Queene, was there a Contrey called *Virginia*.

Augustus Imperij forma-

tor, ne Dominum quidem di-

Tertul. Apol.
6. 34.

ci se volebat. Augustus the

founder of the Roman Em-

pyre (for his Father *Cesar*

was but *Metator* rather then

Imperator, The chalker of it

out, then the setter of it vp)

Oros. lib. 7. c.
2.

This great man would not be

called Lord. Vpon the same

day that our Sauour was

borne, he forbad them by E-

dict to call him Lord that all

Lordship might bee ascribed

to him.

Drosius,

Totus orbis) ad
verbum Tota
habitabilis,
ita ut subau-
dias Terra, A
Hyperbolicall
speech.

Hee is mentioned in the

Scripture *Luke 2. 1.* There

came an Edict from *Aug-*

ustus Cesar that all the world

should bee taxed, i. e. all the

Prouinces subiect to the Ro-

man

man Empire, for the Romans called them selues Lords of the whole world.

Hee made not warre vpon any people without iust, and necessary causes. His saying was that *Neither Battaile nor warre was to bee undertaken, vnles there might be euidently seene more hope of gaine, then feare of damage.* He likened such who fought after small commodities with great danger vnto those that

Nulli Genti sine iustis, & necessarijs causis bellum intulit. Sueton. Bellum est iustum, quod necessarium est, & armis sunt pia, quibus nulla nisi in armis relinquitur spes.
Liui. Decad. 1. lib. 9.

Angle with a golden hooke, which if it bee broken off, no draught of Fish whatsoeuer is able to make amends for the losse. That was a prudent aduise of Henry the fourth K. of France, to Henry the third his brother, who would needs with those small forces they had, sally out of Tours vpon

vpon the great armie of
Charles Duke of Mayen; Syr
(quoth hee) *N' hazardons pas
vn double Henry, contre vn
Carolus*, i.e. Let vs not venter
a double Ducket, for a single
penny.

Aul. Vlt.

He deemed nothing lesse
befeeing a perfect, and ac-
complished Captaine; then
Temerity; or Rashnes, using
this speech, *Satis celeriter fa-
ri, quicquid commodè geritur,*
that that is done soone enough,
which is done well enough.

Sueton.

Aul. Gel. 10.

L. 11. c.

Macrob. Sa-

turn, lib. 6.

Eraf. Adag.

Hee was so exceedingly
delighted with that prover-
biall saying *Festina lente*,
that hee would not onely use
it frequently in his daily Col-
loquies, but would insert it
often in his Epistles, admoni-
shing, by these two words
that to effect any enterprise

bbri

both the speedinesse of Industrie, and the slownesse of Diligence should concur.

The City being not adorned according to the Maiesty of such an Empire, and subject to the casualties of De-luges, and fires, hee beautified, and set out so; as iustly he made his boast that whereas he found it built of brick, hee left it all of Marble.

Vrbem latericiam accepi, relinquo vobis marmoream. Aurel. Vict. Sueton. Macrobi.

Augusto profluens, & quæ Principem deceret Eloquentia fuit, Tacitus. He had a ready fluent, and eloquent speech, such as well becomed a Prince.

Liberalibus studijs præsertim eloquentiæ in tantum incumbens, ut nullus ne in procinctu quidem laboretur dies, quin legaret, scriberet, declamaret. Aurel. Vict.

Seeing vpon a time a number of Citizens clad all in blacke, assembled to heare a publick speech, he with great indignation cryed out behold

*Romanos rerum Dominos
gentemque togatam.*

The Romaines, Lords of
the world and long robe
Nation.

Hee neuer recommended his
sonnes vnto the people, but
with this clause added there

si merebuntur to, *If they shall deserue.*

He gaue charge to the Pre-
tors of Rome *Ne paterentur
nomen suum obsolescere,* Ne

*Nisi aliquo as-
sidente, nun-
quam tenebris
euigilauit.*

Sueton.

* *Lib. 2. c. 5.*

The Senate
and People of
Rome jointly
saluting him
by the name

*to suffer his name to bee wor-
th read bare.*

He would neuer lie awake
in the darke without one sit-
ting by his Beds side.

* *Macrobius* writes of him

of *Pater Patrie*, hee with teares standing in his eyes
made answere vnto them in these words, Now that
haue (mine honourable Lords) attained to the height
of all my vowes, and wishes, what remaineth els
mee to craue of the Immortall Gods, but that I
carry with me this vniuersall consent of yours vnto my
liues end.

that he carried such an entire,
and fatherly affection to the
Common-wealth that hee
called it *Filiam suam* his
owne Daughter, and there-
fore refused to be called *Do-
minus*, The Lord, or Maister
of his country, and would
onely be called *Pater Patriæ*,
The Father of his Country,
because hee governed it not
per timorem, sed per amorem,
not by feare, but by loue.

This was duly obserued,
that how often soeuer he en-
tered *Rome*, no punishment
that day was inflicted vpon
any person.

*Qui cum triste aliquid sta-
tuit, fit tristis & ipse,
Cuiq; fere panam sumere,
pana sua est.*

He * was grieued himselfe
when he pronounced a grie-

uous

* Repete exor-
tum gaudium
ingens lachry-
ma sepe con-
sequuntur

Cassaub.

Seneca said
of him *Penas*
dat, dum pe-
nas exigit lib.
1. de Clemen.
cap. 10.

uous sentence, & he thought
himselfe punished when he
punished others.

*Quis, dolet, quoties cogit
esse ferox.*

Amel. Vict.

*Rarus quidem ad recipien-
das amicitias, ad retinen-
das constantissimus.*

His speciall
Friends were
Maccenas, A-
grippa, Virgil.
Propertius.

Hee would not suddenly
entertaine a league of friend-
ship with any, but was a con-
stant friend to those he loued.

amare

*Nec citò desisto; nec
temerè incipio.*

*Late ere I loue; as long ere
I leaue.*

He permitted
the Iewes to
use their li-
berties.

Dion reporteth of him that
when he gaue cōmandement
to take tribute of the Iewes,
Hee would not suffer it to be
taken from them on their
Sabbath, but caused them to
delay it till the next day.

Hee

of Octavius Augustus. 41

Hee slept but vpon a low
ed, and the same but mean-
y spread, and layd with co-
erlets. Hee seldome wore
any apparell, but of Huswifes
cloth, made within honse,
by his wife, his Sister, and
Daughter. Hee was a man of
very little meate, and fed for
the most part on cheat bread
and small Fishes.

*Veste non te-
merè alià,
quam domesti-
cà, ab uxore
& sorore, &
filia, Nepri-
busq; confectà.
Sueton.*

Hee had a speciall care to
expresse his Minde, and mea-
ning most plainely, and repre-
sented *Marcus Antonius* for
writing such things, that men
did rather wonder at; then
vnderstand.

It was elegantly said of
him *I hate alike as departing* Suetonius.
*from the meane, both Antiqua-
ries, and Affectors of Nouel-
ties.*

Hee

Hee did not so much
ferue Orthographie, i. e. t
forme and precile rule
writing set downe by Gram
marians, but seemed to fo
low their opinion, who thin
men should write according
as they speake.

Hee could not away
much as with the Winter
Sunne-shine, and therefore
home hee neuer walked
and downe in the Aire, wi
out a broad brim'd hat vpon
his head.

In generall Salutations he
admitted the very common
entertaining the suits, and do
fires of all commers with
great humanity as that he re
buked one of them merrily
because in reaching vnto him
a supplication, hee did it
timorously as if he had been

*Putas te af-
sem Elephanto
dare. Macrobi.
2. lib. Sat. c. 4.*

aching meate to an Ele-
phant.

To expresse the speedy
pedition of a thing done
stily, hee vsed this pro-
uerbe *Citius quam Asparagi*
quantur. Quicker (would
I say) then *Sparages* can be
sodden.

*Quasi Ele-
phanto stipem*
Sucton.

A small peece
of coine *Quin-
tilianus reddi-
dit Assem. lib.*
6. c. de risu.

Sperages
soone sodden
See Eras.
Adag.

Beholding certaine rich
strangers, and forrainers at
home carrying whelps of
Dogges, and Apes in their
bosomes, and making much
of them, hee did aske, whe-
ther women brought not
forth children in their coun-
tries herein giuing a worthy,
and Princely admonition to
them, who doe consume, and
wast vpon beasts, the natu-
rall affection, and loue due to
men.

Plutarch. in
life of Pe-
ricles.
Hee saith no
more then
Cæsar, but
Erasmus in
his Apo-
thegmestooke
it to be meant
of Augustus.

When Hee purposed ne-
uer

The Greeks
had no Calends.
See Eras.
Adag.

Or of a Seacalfe, which
as Plinie writeth, checketh
all lightnings.

Aurel. vict.
In the time of
warre the
Temple was
open.

uer to doe what hee was
quested Hee was wont
way of *Prouerbe* to say that
hee would doe it ad *Calend*
Gracas, i. e. in our English
prouerbe at latter *Lamma*
Neuer.

Hee was so much afrayd
of *Thunder*, and lightning
that Hee euer carried about
with him for a preseruatiue
remedie a Seales skinn, y^e
& whensoever hee suspected
there would bee any extraordinary
storme, or tempest
hee would retire himselfe in
to a close secret roome vnder
ground, and vaulted about
head.

In his time warres ceased,
and learning chiefly flourish-
ed. The Temple of *Ianus*
was then shut in *Rome*, peace
being generall through the
whole world.

Ianus

of Octavius Augustus. 45

num Quirini clausit: & or-
dinem

Horace. l. 4.
Carminum.

etum, & vaganti frena li-
centia

Iniecit, emouitque culpas,
Et veteres reuocauit artes.

ur Sauour was borne in
e 42 yeare of his raigne
y Epiphanius, & Eusebius;
I say Tertullian, and Irena-

Receiuing a challenge frō
Anthony, hee returned him
his answere, that if Anthony
had a disposition to dye, or
were weary of his life, there
were wayes enough else to
death besides that. Thus the
challenge was reiected, and
yet his Honour vntainted.

Affectabat Iocos, salua ta-
men Maiestatis pudorisq; res-
pectu. He was very pleasant,
& had both an excellent dex-
terity

Macrob. Sa-
turn. l. 2. c. 4.

Seneca,

*Conuitia si
irascare, ag-
nita videntur:
spreta exolef-
cunt. Tacit.*

l. 2. Saturn. c. 4

Mat. 2. 16.

For his Iewish
Deuotion
prohibited
him to deale
with swine,
but not Reli-
gion, nor Rea-
son, nor Na-
ture, could
protect those
Innocents
from slaugh-
ter.

terity in breaking of Iest
& was very patient likewise
in bearing of floutes. *brofis in se dictis arrisit.*
made himselfe merry with
reproachfull speeches
chiding himselfe, therein ma-
ifesting his Clemency,
also his wisdom.

Macrobius reporteth
Him, that when Hee heard
that at the commandement
of *Herod*, all the children
of *Syria* vnder two yeares
old were slaine, and that
the stirre his owne sonne
also slaine, *Melius est (inquit
ille) Herodis porcum esse quam
puerum. I had rather (saith
hee Herods swine, than
sonne.*

He commaunded *Herodius*
a dissolute young man
depart out of the campe,

of Octavius Augustus. 47

When he submissively entreated him not to send him home alleadging that hee should not tell what to say to his Father, Hee answered, *me tibi displicuisse*, say I displeased thee.

Macrob. Ib.

When Pacuvius did *Pe- ne ab eo congiarium*, & said that it was commonly spoken among men, that He had given him a greate deale of money, *Sed tu, inquit, noli redere.*

Macrob. ubi. *supra.*

Galba who had a crooked new backe pleading before him, and often saying *Corrige, inquit, me si quid reprehendis* If you find any fault in mee, correct me; Augustus answered, *Ego te monere possum; corrigere non possum*; I can but admonish thee I cannot correct thee.

Macrob. Sat. r:

Being

Macrobius, Satur.

Being entertained by
at a Banquet very meane
and sparingly, after all was
nished Hee departed and
his Farewell onely whis
red this in his care, *Non pa
bam me tibi tam familiar
I did not thinke wee had be
so familiar.*

Id. Ib.

When one tilled the pl
where his Father was buried
hee said *Hoc vere est monu
mentum Patris colere.*

This Coun
fell was giuen
him, that w^e
the obiekt and
occasions of
Choler were
in his eye, hee
should not be
moued before
hee had pro
nounced ouer
the letters of
the Alphabet.

He was cholericke by na
ture, but his Patience in bea
ring of bitter iests deserued
much to bee commended.
A certaine Countrey-man
came to Rome, who did much
resemble him in outward fea
ture, in so much that all men
eyes were cast vpon him, and
Augustus hearing of it, com
fessed him to bee brought be
for

of Octavius Augustus. 49

ore him, asking him this question, whether his Mother had euer beene at Rome, the young man answered no, but his Father had oftentimes.

Hee sitting betweene Virgil, and Horace, being asked by one what hee did, he answered, *Sedeo inter suspiria, & lachrymas, per suspiria intelligens Virgilium suspirandum, & per lachrymas Horatium lippientem.*

Hee hearing that a certaine Gentleman of Rome (who was deeply indebted) did sleepe most securely, desired to buy the Bed whereupon hee rested; It seeming a matter of much maruaile to him, that one fallen into so deepe rrrrages, could take his rest so well.

Habenda est ad somnum culcitra, in qua ille cum tantum deberet dormire potuit.

Macrobi. Sat. l. 2. c. 4.

When a Souldier bragged

*At tu cum fu-
gies, nunquam
post te respe-
xeris.*

*Macrob. Sa-
turn.*

too much of a great scarre
in his forehead, hee asked
him if he did not get it when
hee looked backe as hee
fled.

Having conquered his E-
nemy, and returning home
victorious, amongst others
that came to congratulate his
happy conquest, there was
one holding a Crowe which
hee had taught to say, *Au-
gustus, Victor Imperator*, God
saue the Emperour, and con-
querer. He wondering to see
the Bird so officious gaue
a great summe of money for
him. His Fellow-workman
to whom none of that libera-
lity came, affirmed, that hee
had at home another Crowe
for *Caesar*, which hee intrea-
red hee might bring, being
brought hee expressed the

words

of Octavius Augustus. 51

words which he had learned,
Aue victor, Imperator Antonis
The Emperor being nothing
prouoked therewith thought
it sufficient to bid him diuide
the donatiue with the other:
Beeing saluted in like manner
of a Parret, Hee caused him
to be bought. This example
allured a poore Cobler to try
whether hee could teach a
Crow to vse the like salutati-
on, but hee being at great ex-
pences in vaine, was wont
often to say *Opera, & Impen-
sa perijt*, All my paines and
charge is lost; but at the last
the crowe began to vtter the
same salutation, which Au-
gustus once hearing as hee
passed by, hee answered *Satis
domi saluatorū talium habeo,*
*I haue such saluters enough at
home.*

The Crow remembred to
adde that which hee had
heard his Master complain-
ing say, *opera & impensa pe-
rūt*, at which Caesar laughed,
and gaue more for him, then
any of the rest that hee had
bought.

*Quis expedit Psittaco su-
um xūre?*

Persius.

*Corvos quis olim concanum
salutare,*

*Picasq; docuit verba nostra
cenari?*

*Magister artis, ingenij
largiter*

*Venter, negatas Artifex se
qui voces.*

Hee wrote a bitter Satyre
against a Poet, but hee wiped
his lippes, and replied not,
saying *Periculosum est in eum
scribere, qui potest proscribere.*

Her

Hee was not without his vices, being very impatient, secretly enuious, and openly factious, very desirous to rule, and much giuen to di-
 cing.

Non tamen
 virtutis vi-
 tijs caruit:
 fuit enim
 paululum im-
 pariens, leui-
 ter iracundus,
 occultè inui-
 dus, palam fa-
 ctiosus, studio-
 sissimus ale-
 lusor. Aurel.
 Vict.

Though hee was a man se-
 uere enough, yer hee did not
 know the exceeding wanton-
 nesse of *Julia* his own daugh-
 ter, and her open audacious
 boldnesse; But *Sextonius*
 seemes to bee of a contrary
 opinion, for hee saith that he
 was much ashamed of her,
 and that once hee thought to
 put her to death. And when
 a freed woman of his, named
Phoebe, one that was priny
 to *Julia's* lewdnesse, knit her
 owne necke in a halter, and so
 ended her dayes, hee gaue it
 out, that hee misht with all his
 heart, hee had bene *Phoebe's*
 Father.

Out of great indignation
against his two Daughters,
and *Posthumus Agrippa* his
Grand-child, whereof the
first two were infamous, and
the last otherwise vnworthy,
he would say, that they were
not his seed, but some Impos-
tume broken from him,

He was almost peerlesse in
his Gouvernement, yet there
are to be found so many mis-
fortunes in his life, that a
man cannot easily discern,
whether hee was more mil-
erable, or more happy.

*Nam fere
quoties audis-
set, cito, aut
nullo cruciatu
defunctum
quempiam, sibi
& suis
indignitatem
similem (hoc
enim & ver-
bo uti solebat)
precabatur.
Suetonius.*

*Baniam mortem parabat, co-
lerem, & insperatam: qua
nulla agritudine pulsaret so-
res.* So often as hee heard of
a man that had a quicke pas-
sage with little fence or
griefe, he wished, for him-
selfe, and his such *Euthana-*

of Octavius Augustus. 55

fy, such an easy death: Hee being at the point to dye, thus addressed himselfe, called for his looking-glasse, commanded to haue his haire, and beard kembered: *Et malas labentes corrigi*, his rineled cheekes smoothed vp. Then asking his Friends if hee had acted his part well; *Cum ita responderint, vos omnes igitur, inquit, Plaudite.*

*Vita nostra sic
cut fabula, nec
refert quam
diu, sed quam
bene acta sit.*
Senecal. 13.

6. 7.

Aulus Gellius mentioneth, that hee sent a letter vnto his step-sonne, to this effect, Reioyce with me my Sonne, for I haue past ouer that deadly yeere, and enemy to old age, threescore, & three, in which Number the seuenths, and ninthis doe concurre.

The Climactericall yeere
is fatall.

Hee liued fiften yeeres after Christ was borne, and died in his 76. yeere.

C 4

Hee

Hee was beloued of his people, for they erected a statue to *Musas* the Physitian, which in a sicknesse recovered him, and placed it by *Aesculapius*: and the Senate much honoured him being dead, by consecrating Temples to him at *Rome*, and in other famous Cities, and all the People much lamented his Death, vsing that speech, *utinam aut non nasceretur, aut non moreretur*, would he had neuer beene borne, or neuer died.

Aurel. Vict.

Paterculus said of the Roman Empyre, after *Augustus* Death, when there was such hope of Enemies, feare of friends, expectation of trouble in all, *Tanta fuit unius viri Maiestas, ut nec bonis, neque contra malos opus armis foret;*

of Octavius Augustus. 57

foret ; Such was the Maiestie
of one man , that his very
presence tooke away all vse
of Armes.



C 5

TIBB.

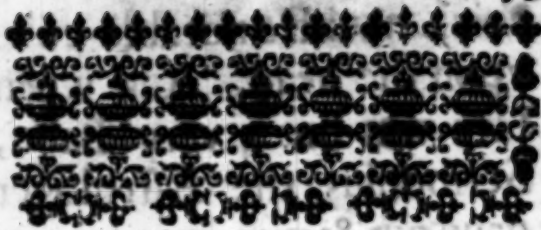
of the same kind. 27
The same was the Medicine
of one man; that his very
Infection took away all the
Infection.



LIBR.

C. 2

—



TIBERIVS CÆSAR.

LIVIA his Mother, whiles she wēt with child of Him, among many and sundry experiments which shee made, and signes that she observed (and all to know whether she should bring forth a Man-child, or no) tooke closely an Egge from vnder an Henne that was sitting, and kept it warme, sometime in her owne, otherwhiles in her womens hands by turnes, one after another so long vnrill there was hatched a Cock-chicken

chicken with a notable cōbe
vpon the head. And when
Hee was but a very Babe,
Scribonius the Astrologer
gaue out & warranted great
matters of Him, and namely
that he should one day raigne
as *Monarch*, but yet without
the *Royall Ensignes*: for as yet
the Soueraigne power of the
Caesars was vnknowne.

He was of Personage tall,
corpulent, big set, and strong
of stature aboue the ordinary,
broad betweene the shoul-
ders and large breasted, faire
of complexiō, great goggle-
eyed, whereby hee saw so
clearly, as is incredible to
report. Hee vsed both hands
alike: His Ioynts were so
firme, that with his Finger,
he was able to boare through
a greene & sound table, with

a fillop also to breake the head of a good big boy : his speech was exceeding slow, not without a certaine wanton gesticulation, and fumbling with his Fingers.

Hee refused the Empire a long time, putting on a most impudent, and shamelesse mind, and seeming to rebuke his Freinds encouraging him thereto, as those who knew not what a monstrous, and vntamed beast an Empyre was. He also held the Senate in suspence by ambiguous Answers, and crafty delayes when they besought him to take it vpon him, yea and humbly debased themselves before his knees; in so much as some of them could endure him no longer, and one among the rest in that tumult cryed.

*Tiberio suspensio semper, et obscura verba.
Tacitus.*

Eraf. Apoph-
theg.

eryed out aloud, Let him
either doe it at once, or else
giue ouer quite, and anothe
openly to his Face vpbraided
him in these words, *Ceteri,*
quod pollicentur, tarde pra-
stant: Tu, quod praestas, tarde
polliceris. Whereas other men
bee slacke in doing and per-
forming that which they haue
promised, thou art slacke in
promising that which thou
performest. In the end as if
hee had beene compelled,
and complaining withall that
there was imposed vpon his
shoulders a miserable, and
burdensome seruitude, Hee
tooke the Empire vpon him.

The cause of this holding
off, and delay that He made,
was the feare of imminent
dangers on euery side, inso-
much as he would often say,
lupum

Supra se auribus tenere, Hee
held a wolfe by the eares.

He was very patient, when
any bad rumours, or flander-
ous libels were cast out ei-
ther of himselfe, or those a-
bout him, and was wont to
say (how wisely I determine
not) *In Civitate libera lingua,*
mentesque liberas esse debere,
that in a free State men ought
to have both tongue, & thought
free.

*Dicitur in eos
qui eiusmodi
negotio inuo-
luuntur, quod
neq; relinque-
re sit inte-
grum, neque
tolerari possit.*
Eras. Adag.

Hee taxed the indiscretion
of the Ilienſes comforting
him long after the death of
his ſonne, with this answer,
That hee alſo was very ſorry
for them, becauſe they had
loſt that worthy Citizen
Hector, one dead many hun-
dred yeares before.

Suetonius.

Hee was milde, and gra-
cious at the firſt, and ſeemed

to bee enclined to the good of the Common-wealth, when the Presidents, and gouv-
nours abroad gaue him coun-
sell to burden the prouinces
with heavy Tributes, & Ta-
xes, hee wrote backe vnto
them *Boni Pastoris est tondere
pecus, non deglabere*, That it
was the part of a good shep-
heard to sheere his sheepe, & not
to slay them. That by his owne
Example hee might put for-
ward the publike frugality,
hee himselte at his solemne
and festiuall suppers caused
oftentimes to bee serued vp
to the Boord viands dressed
the day before, & those halfe
eaten, saying, *that the side of
a wild Beare had in it the same
of the whole.*

*Quotidiana oscula prohibe.
edicto, item stranarum com-
mercium.*

*Et Alexander
Magnus soli-
tus erat dice-
re, se odisse O-
litorem, qui
herbas radici-
bus confunde-
ret.*

mercium. Hee forbade expref-
fely by Edi&ct the vfuall and
daily kifles commonly gi-
uen, and taken, likewise the
inter-courfe of New-yeares-
gifts to, and fro.

At length Hee difcovered
thofe vices, which with much
adoe for a long time, hee had
cloaked and concealed.

Hee was very cruell, co-
uerous, and libidinous. Hee
fpent with *Flaccus Pomponius*
and *L. Pifo* a whole night,
and two dayes out-right in
nothing elfe but eating, and
drinking, giuing the Prouince
of *Syria* into the Gouverne-
ment of the firft, and confer-
ring the Prouoftship of *Rome*
on the other, profefling euen
in all his Letters, that they
were *Iucundiffimi*, & *omni-*
um horarum Amici, his moft
plea-

*No&tem, con-
tinuumque bi-
dum epulan-
do, potandoque
confumpfit.*
Sueton.

Suetonius.

Elegans Paronomasia,
So some play-
ed vpon the
name of Epi-
phanes and
called him
Epimanes or
Mad-man.
See Iunius
on 8. Dan.

* Le Theatre
du monde. l. 2.
See after in
Caligula and
Taus.

Pliny. l. 14. of
Naturall Hist.
c. 22.

Not the
thrice-gall: ne
Knight.

pleasant Companions, and
freinds at all Assayes. *Prop-
ter nimiam vini auiditatem*,
For his excessiue loue of
wine, and hot waters; He was
for *Tiberius* named *Riberius*,
for *Claudius*, *Caldius*, for *Ne-
ro*, *Mero*.

One * giues this reason of
his *Drunkennes*, because his
Nurse that gaue him sucke
would drinke exceedingly
her selfe, and nourished him
with soppes soaked in wine.

A Lombard for drinking
in his presence three Gallons
of wine at one draught, and
before hee tooke his breath
again, was dubbed Knight
by him, and Sirnamed *Tri-
congus*. The three Gallon
Knight.

Hee erected a new office,
in voluptatibus, for the deu-
sing

sing of new Pleasures, wherein hee placed *Priscus* a Gentleman of Rome, and one who had beene *Censor*.

Hee aduanced *Seianus* to Sueton. the highest place of Authority, not so much for any good will, as to be his instrument, for the accomplishing his wicked purposes.

Hee put to death a Soldier, one of his owne Guard, for stealing a *Peacocke* out of a Garden.

* *Latialis abstracta pro concretis simpliciter posita intendunt id quod dicitur: plus enim quam vel sordidum designat, vel sanguineum, exitum nimirum talem.*

Theodorus * *Gadareus* his Master obseruing his bloudy disposition, called him, *lustum sanguine maceratum*, A lump of clay soaked in blood, these verses were cast out of him.

Mentitur qui re vitiosum. Zoile, dixit. Non vitiosus homo es, Zoile, sed virium. Henis. Exercit. Sac.

Fastidit vinum, quia, iam sitit iste cruorem.

Tam bibit hunc avidè, quàm bibit

bibit antè merum.

He loatheth wine, and now
he after bloud doth thirst,
Drinkes this as greedily, as
wine he dranke at first.

Hee thought simple death so
light a punishment, that when
hee heard that *Carnulius* one
of the Prisoners had layd vi-
olent hands on himselfe, hee
cryed out, *Carnulius me eva-
sit*, *Carnulius* hath escaped
my handes.

His saying was *Oderint,
dum probent*, Let them hate
mee, so long as they suffer
my proceedings to passe.

*Nullus à pœna hominum
cessavit dies, ne religiosus qui-
dem ac sacer.*

There passed not a day o-
uer his head, no not so much
as any festiuall and Religious
Holy-day without executi-

on, and punishment of some: many were accused, and condemned together with their Children, and wiues. Sraight commandement was giuen, that the neere kinsfolkes of such persons as were condemned to die, should not mourne, and lamēt for them. No informer, and promoter was discredited, but his presentment taken, and euery crime, and trespasse was accounted capitall.

Hee said to one that requested Death rather than long imprisonment, *Nōdum tecum redij in Gratiā*, Thou art not yet reconciled to mee, that I should shew thee such fauor.

Because Virgins by a received custome were not to be strangled; hee caused the Hang-man first to deflowre a Vir-

Tacitus.
Suetonius.

Virgin, & thē to strangle her

Suetonius.

Among other kinds of torment hee deuised, that when men had drunke largely of strong wine, their priuy parts should bee fast bound with Lute-strings, that so for want of meanes to auoid their Vrine, they might indure intolerable paine.

Falicem Priamum vocabat, quod superstes omnium suorum extitisset. He called Priamus happy in that hee ouerliued all his Sons, and Daughters.

See the like in Augustus his Life.

Hee feared Thunder exceedingly, and whē the Aire, or weather was any thing troubled, Hee euer carried a Chaplet, or wreath of Laurel about his necke, because that (as *Pliny* reporteth,) it neuer blasted with lightning.

Hee loued liberall sciences

most

most affectionately, he would
doe things better of a sodaine
Ex tempore, than vpon study,
and premeditation: *Repentinis
responsionibus, aut consilijs
melior quam meditatis.*

*Ingenio adre-
pentina longe
acriore. Au-
rel. Vict.*

Hee was much addicted to
Astrologically predictions, &
such curious Artes, so that
the greater part of those
things which hee executed in
all his life time was ordered
thereby, hee gaue the more
credit to Diuination, because
in certaine things hee had
found the Coniectures cor-
respondent to truth.

Hee seeing *Galba* one day
comming towards him, spake
thus of him to certaine of his
Familiars, Behold the man
that shall bee one day honou-
red with the Roman Empire.

*Iosephus lib.
13. of the
Antiquity of
the Iewes. c. 8.*

*Tu quoque
Galba degus-
tabis imperi-
um, Tacit.*

He made a Law called *Lex*

Papia

Virgin, & the to strangle her.

Suetonius.

Among other kinds of torment hee deuised, that when men had drunke largely of strong wine, their priuy parts should bee fast bound with Lute-strings, that so for want of meanes to auoid their Vrine, they might indure intolerable paine.

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most affectionately, he would doe things better of a sodaine *Ingenio adrepentina longe acriore. Aurel. Vict.*
Ex tempore, than vpon study, and premeditation: *Repentinis responsionibus, aut consilijs melior quam meditatijs.*

Hee was much addicted to Astrologically predictions, & such curious Artes, so that the greater part of those things which hee executed in all his life time was ordered thereby, hee gaue the more credit to Diuination, because in certaine things hee had found the Coniectures correspondent to truth.

Hee seeing Galba one day comming towards him, spake thus of him to certaine of his Familiars, Behold the man that shall bee one day honoured with the Roman Empire. *Iosephus lib. 18. of the Antiquity of the Iewes. c. 8. Tu quoque Galba degustabis imperium, Tacit.*

He made a Law called *Lex*

Papia

Lib. 1. Diuin.
Instit. c. 16.

Eusebius.

Papia, by which hee forbade such men as were past sixty, or women past fifty to marry, as thinking them insufficient for generation, to which *Lactantius* seemes to allude, thus testifying at the Heathen touching their great God *Iupiter*, How commeth it to passe, that in your Poets salacious *Iupiter* begets no more children, is he past sixty, and restrained by the *Papian Law*?

Linie, and *Ouid* dyed in the fourth yeere of *Tiberius*.

Pilate by letters signified vnto him the Miracles of our Sauour Christ his Resurrection, and that he was supposed of many to bee God. The Romans had a Law forbidding any Emperour to consecrate or set vp any God, which was not first approued by

b the Senate. For *Tiberius Caesar* hearing of Christs fame, by vertue of that law moued the Senate to promulgate, and relate Christ among the number of their Gods, who reiected him because hee would bee God alone, or because contrary to the law of the *Romans* he was consecrated for God before the Senate of *Rome* had so declared and approued him, whose folly *Tertullian* * thus scoffeth. *Apud vos de humano arbitrio diuinitas pensitatur, nisi homini Deus placuerit, non erit Deus, homo iam Deo propitius esse debet.* That God should be God, if man would let him.

*In Apologer. They refused to doe it saith Eusebius. l. 2. hist. Eccl. c. 2. that the wisdom, and diuine power of God in the Doctrine of saluation should not need the allowance & commendation of men.

Iosephus a Jew, and an enemy to Christ in his 8. booke of Antiquities c. 4. speaks

D the

the same things of Christ, that *Matthew* doth; that he was a most worthy man, if it bee lawfull to call him a man (said hee) that hee wrought many Miracles, and that hee rose from the Dead. *Tacitus*, & *Suetonius* speake of his Miracles. *Tacitus*. l. 15. *Annal*. c. 10. affirms that hee was crucified vnder *Pilate* in the time of *Tiberius*, and that *Tiberius* would haue put him in the number of his Gods. *Plutarke* de interitu *Orac.* reports that vnder the Raigne of *Tiberius*, all the oracles of the world ceased, and that the great God *Pan* (as they say) then died.

Christus Tiberis imperante per Procuratorem Pontium Pilatum supplicio affectus erat,

**Lib. aduersus Iudeos.*

**Lib. 4. de vera sapientia* c. 10.

Our Lord was crucified in the 15 yeare of his raigne, say *Tertullian**, and **LaTantius*.

of *Tiberius Caesar*. 75

But *Luke* the *Euangelist*.
3. c. 1. v. maketh his Baptis-
me to fall in the 15 yeare of
Tiberius his raigne. So then
his passion must bee in the
18. or 19. for 3. yeares hee
preached saluation. *Ierome*,
and *Eusebius*.

The feare of losing his of-
fice vnder *Tiberius Caesar*,
whose deputy hee was ouer
the Prouince of *Iudea* made
Pilate condemne *Christ*, *Iohn*.
19. 12. 13. but not long af-
ter he lost his Deputy-ship,
and *Cesars* fauour, and fled to
Vienna, where liuing in Ba-
nishment, he killed himselfe.
Euseb. Hist. l. 2. c. 7.

Mat. 22. 21. Our Sauour
faith Render vnto *Caesar* the
things that are *Caesar's*.

The Money declared the
subiection of their Nation, as

Romani Ca-
sares imagi-
nem suam im-
primebant mo-
nete tam au-
rea, quam ar-
gentea. Dru-
sus.

if he should haue said, If you thinke it absurd to pay Tribute, bee not subiect to the *Romane Empire*, but the money declareth that *Cesar* raig-
neth ouer you, & your owne secret allowance declareth that the liberty which you pretend is lost, and taken away. *Jerome* on the place doth well obserue, that the name of *Cesar* is not proper but Appellatiue, because, from the first *Emperour Iulius Cesar* all the rest were so called. Yet saith *Gerhard* in his *Harmony*, *Christ* properly vnderstands *Tiberius*, who then ruled, whose image the Money did beare: to that wicked *Emperor Tribute* was due, so that charge 1. Tim. 2. 2. Was giuen by *Paul* euen then when *Cesar* was a persecutor of the Christian Religion. *Ti-*

Tiberius approued of the Christians opinions, and threatned death to the which accused them: this came to passe (saith *Eusebius**) by diuine prouidence, that the doctrine of the *Gospell* hauing no rubbe at the first, might runne ouer the whole world.

Dion writes that a *Phenix* was seene before the last yeare of *Tiberius*, which Bird is an Embleme of the Resurrection, and signified that at that time Christ rose from the dead, and that the *Gospell* was then spread abroad, which affirmeth that the dead shall rise againe. *Carion.*

Chron.

He dyed in the 78. yeare of his Age, say *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*, & *Anrel. Vict.* 83. saith *Eutropius*. It was thought he was poysoned. D3 He

* 1.2. Eccles. Hist. c.2.

He withheld a legacy from the people of Rome, which his predeces-
sor *Augustus* had lately gi-
uen, and per-
ceauing a fel-
low round a
dead corse in
the care he
would needs
know where-
fore he did so,
the fellow re-
plied, that hee
wished the de-
parted Soule
to signifie to
Augustus, the
commons of
Rome were
yet vnpaid; for
this bitter iest
the Emperour
caused him
forthwith to
bee slaine and
cary the newes
himselſe.

Hee raigned 23. yeares say
Eutropius, Suetonius, Orosius.

24. saith *Aurel. Vict.* 22.
yeares, 7. moneths, and 20.
dayes *Tertullian.* 22. yeares
Clem. Alexand. 22. yeares, 7.
moneths, and so many dayes
saith *Dio.* 22. yeares, and 6.
moneths *Iosephus.*

Hee raigned 22. yeares, &
7. moneths: but the reason
the different computation,
why some giue vnto him but
22. yeares, some 24. some
but 23. is because some count
only the full yeares, some the
moneths of his first and last
yeare for whole yeares, some
put the odde moneths toge-
ther, and make one yeare of
them.

Hee raigned after our Sa-
uiours Passion 4. yeares, 11.
moneths and 18. dayes.

The

Doctor. Wil-
let, on the
Rom.
22. yeares, 11.
moneths, 18.
dayes, saith
Eusebius as
Doctour Wil-
let sheweth in
his Hexapla-
on Dan. where
the account
differs from
this certaine
mouths, be-
cause hee fol-
loweth Euseb.
computation
there.

The People ioyed so much
at his Death, that running vp
and downe at the first tidings
thereof, some cryed out in
this note *Tiberiū in Tiberim,*
Let *Tiberius* bee cast into *Ti-*
ber, some offered sacrifices
when they heard of it, and
one meeting with his Master
in some publike place, told
him in the Heb. Tongue, The
Lion was dead.



of Tiberius Caesar
The People loved him much
his Death that mourning
and down at the fall
thereof, some cried out
this note Tiberius
Let Tiberius be cast into
the sea, some offered
when they heard of it, and
one meeting with his Master
in some public place, told
him of the same. Tiberius
was dead.





CAIUS CALIGULA.



SOME say this Name of *Caligula* was giuen him, for a certaine kind of shooe called *Caliga*, vsed among men of warre, and worne by him, or hee got it by occasion of a merry word taken vp in the Campe, because hee was brought vp there in the habite of an ordinary, and common Souldier among the rest.

Suetonius. Quia natus in exercitu fuerat, cognomen calceamenti Militaris, i. e. Caligule sortitus est. Aurel. Vict.

Caius Cognomen Caliga, cui castra dederunt.

Auson.

D 5

Hee

Hee carried himselfe well before hee was Emperour, so that it was said of him *nec seruum meliorem ullum, nec deteriozem Dominum fuisse*, There was neuer a better seruant, and a worse Master.

He was very tall of stature, pale, and wan-coloured, of body somewhat grosse, and vnfashionable, his eyes sunke in his head, and his Temples were hollow, his forehead was broad, the haire of his head grew thinne, in all parts else hee was hairy, and shagged, and therefore it was a capitall offence, either to looke vpon him as hee passed by from an higher place, or once but to name a * goate vpon any occasion whatsoeuer. His face, and visage being naturally sterne, and grimme,

Suetonius.

* It was held
crimen lese
Maestatis,
against his
Imperiall per-
son.

grimme, hee made of purpose more crabbed and hideous, composing and dressing it in a looking-glasse, all manner of wayes to seeme more terrible, and to strike greater feare. Being clad oftentimes with Cloakes of needle-worke, and embroidered with diuerse colours, and the same set out with precious stones: in a coate alb with long sleeues, and wearing bracelets withall, he would come abroad into the City.

On a time esteeming it a thing correspondent to his greatnesse, who was Emperour, to exact that superiority on the Sea, which was answerable to his Soueraignty on the land, being to crosse the Sea betweene *Puteoli* a City

Vultus horridus. Sueton. Torserat per omnia, que in rerum natura tristissima sunt, fidiculis, Eculeo, igne, vultu suo, Seneca. lib. 3. de ira.

Sueton.
 Nouum &
 inauditum
 spectaculi ge-
 nus.

City in *Campania*, and *Misenum*, another maritime towne, hee caused a bridge to bee built betwixt one Cape of the Sea vnto another, for the space of three miles, and more, on which hee commanded himselfe to bee drawne in a Chariot, as if it were answerable to his Dignity.

Some are of opinion that hee inuented such a kind of Bridge in emulation of *Xerxes*, who not without the wonder of the world made a bridge of planks ouer *Hellespont* an arme of the Sea somewhat narrower thā this: Others, that by a brute blazed abroad of some huge, and monstrous peece of worke, hee might terrifie *Germany*, and *Brittaine*, vpon which

Coun-

Countreyes hee meant to make warre.

Hee maintained his reputation with his Grand-Father *Tiberius*, by no meanes, but this: hee shadowed his cruell minde with subtile modestie, and shewed not discontent either for the condemnation of his Mother, or the Banishment of his Brethren: *Pari habitu semper cum Tiberio, haud multum distantibus verbis*: He did imitate him in his Apparell, in his words, in all things as neere as possibly hee could.

Hee succeeded *Tiberius* in the Empire, but in cruelty *Tacit. lib. 6. 1* farre exceeded him. Thus *Annal.* far forth as of a Prince (saith *Suetonius*) relate wee must as of a Monster.

Hee vsurped the name of

Sueton.
*Nouum &
 inauditum
 spectaculi ge-
 nus.*

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Hee vsurped the name of

*Suetonius.
Aurel. Vict.*

a God, commanding his Subjects to dignify him with more than humane honours, and ascending the Capitoll, which amongst all the Temples in Rome is most religiously honoured, hee was so bold as to salute Iupiter, and to call him Brother.

————— *Diuūmq; sibi poscebat honores.*

Hee sent *Petronius* with an Army to *Ierusalem*, commanding him to set his statue in the Temple, and if the Lewes refused to receiue it, that those who withstood him hee should put to the sword, and leade the rest captiue, but partly by *Petrone's* his prudence, & through *Aristobylus* his intercession with him, and King *Agrippa's* with *Caligula* it was hindered.

The

*Ioseph. l. 18.
Antiq. c. 11,
et 2. de bello
Iudaic. c. 9.*

of Caius Caligula. 87

The like is in the 21. lib. of Tacitus, where hee thus writeth of the Iewes, *Sub Tiberio quies, deinde inſi a Caio Caſare Effigiem eius in Templo locare, arma potius ſumpſere, quem motum Mors Caſaris diremit.*

He gaue it out openly that his owne Mother was begotten by inceſt, which Augustus committed with his owne daughter *Julia*.

He cauſed his Brother *Tiberius* to bee ſlaine, and reſerued his Vncle *Claudius* Sueton. (who was his ſucceſſour in the Empire) for nothing elſe, but to make him his laughing ſtocke.

Many of honourable ranke were by him put to death, and ſawed aſunder in the liſt, becauſe they had no good

good opinion of his shew
or had not sworne by
Genius.

Hee forced Parents to be
present at the execution of
their owne Children.

When hee had at one time
condemned a sort of French-
men, and Greeks together,
hee made his boast, that
hee had subdued *Gallo-græ-
cia*.

Hee would not permit any
to suffer death, but after ma-
ny stroakes given, and those
very softly. His command
being generally, and com-
monly knowne. *Ita feri, ut
se mori sentiat*, Strike so, that
they may feele themselves
dying, and endure the paines
of an enduring death.

He executed on a time one,
whom he had not appointed

to dye, by errour onely, and mistaking his name : but it makes no matter, quoth hee, for euen hee also hath deserved Death.

Being highly displeased vpon a time with the multitude, for fauouring the contrary faction to his, would God (quoth hee) that the people of Rome had but one necke, meaning to chop them of at one blow.

Vnam Populus Romanus unam ceruicem haberet. Suetonius.

Hee was wont openly to complaine of the vnhappy condition of his time, wherein hee liued, as not renowned by any publicke calamities, that his Gouvernement was like to bee forgotten by the alme, and prosperous current of all things, and therefore he would often wish for the ouerthrow of his Armies,

mies, Famine, Pestilence,
Fire, Earth-quakes, and the
like.

Suetonius.

*Nonnunquam Horreis pro-
clusis populo famem indu-
xit.*

*Hee proclaimed a famine
without a scarcity.*

While he was at his recre-
ations, and disports, hee pro-
fessed the same cruelty both
in word, and deed, often
times as hee sat at dinner
some were examined upon
the Racke in his presence
and others had their heads
strucke off.

His saying was *Oderi-
dum metuant, Let them
me, so they feare me.*

Being one day very free
at a great feast, hee sudden-
ly brake forth into a great la-
ter, and the Consuls, w

ere next him, demanding
hereat hee laughed so, his
answer was *Quid? nisi uno*
meo nutu jugulari utrumque
vestrum statim posse. At what
else (quoth hee) but this, that
with one nod of my head, I
can haue both your Throates
cut immediatly.

As oft as hee kissed the
Necke of his wife, or Con-
ubine, hee would common-
ly adde *Tam bona Cervix si-* Suetonius.
culac iussero demetur, As
chire, and louely a Necke, as
this is, off it shall goe, if I doe
but speake the word.

He complained of the ini-
quity of the time, that one
doubting to bee poyloned of
him, did take Counterpoy-
son, or a remedy against it,
what, sayes hee, *Antidotum*
inuersus Casarem,

His

His Cruelty (as Dion said) was not imputed to his Father, or Mother, but to his *Nurse*, which was a most cruell woman herselfe, accustomed to rubbe her breast full with blood, causing him to sucke it, which hee practised also afterwards, for he did not only delight in the committing of many murders, but through his insatiable desire of Blood, would with his tongue sucke, and lick the Blood, that stucke vpon the Sword, or Dagger.

De Conf. ad
Albinam. c. 9.

Videtur Natura edidit (saith Seneca) *ut ostenderet quid summa vitia, in summa fortunâ possent.* Nature seemed to haue brought forth, to shew what effect the greatest vices ioyned with the greatest Fortune could produce.

And it may iustly bee ve-
ed of his times, what Se-

saith in another place,

humanas sub illo in eum

um decidisse, ut inter Mi-

cordia opera haberetur oc-

. Vnder him things were

ought to that passe, as it

s reckoned amongst the

arks of mercy to be flaine.

De quo nescio, an decuerit

moria prodi, nisi forte quia

at de Principibus nosse om-

, ut improbi saltem fama

ut talia declinent.

Concerning whom (saith

Arel. Victor) I know not

whether it shall bee meet to

ue recorded any thing, but

at peradventure it is expe-

ent to know all things of

inces, that wicked men at

st with feare of the report

ay decline such things.

Hee

In his Preface
to his fourth
Booke
of naturall
questions.

Aurel. Vict.

He was very expert in the Greeke, and vulgar Roman Tongues. Hee was also of fluent speech, and if hee had been to plead, and declaim against one; when hee was angry once, Hee had both words, and sentences at will when He was about to make an oration, his manner was to threaten in these termes *viz. that he would draw forth and let drive at his aduersary the keene weapon, and dart his night studie by Candle light.*

Hee would haue remoued the writings of Virgill, & Liuiue out of all libraries, hee said Virgill was a man of *nowitt* and very meane learning, and taxed Liuiue of *verbofittie*, and negligence in penning his story.

Hee said Seneca's workes were *Arena sine Calce*, Sand without lime, hauing no connexion.

Nepotinis sumptibus omnium prodigorum ingenia superauit, In riotous, and wastfull expences, Hee exceeded the wittes, and Inuentions of all the prodigall spend-thrifts that euer were, inuenting most monstrous kinds of meates, & making sumptuous Feasts. Hee would drinke off most pretious, and costly Pearles dissolued in Vineger. *Luxus fuit portentosi, ut qui etiam lapides deauratos habuerit*. Hee spent in one yeare two Millions, and 700000 of Sester-tiums. Hee would set before his Guests loaves of Bread, and other viands all of Gold saying comonly withall, *Aut frugi*

Minutissima sententys verum fregit pondera. saith Quintilian of Seneca, Sueton. Commentus portentosissima genera ciborum atque conarum. Sueton.

*Which had a glorious sight to look on, yet there was nothing for the contentation of Nature, so the Papists set their glittering service of Heb. Gr. and Lat. before the people a goodly shew to gaze on, and wonder at, Bish. Jewell. Cal. Rhodig.

Suetonius.

*Hic non toto
vertente anno
sex millia, sep-
tingentis, &
Quinquagen-
ta Myriadum
aureorum pro-
degit.*

*Cal. Rhodig.
lett. Antiq. l.
20. c. 14.*

*Contrestande
pecunie cupi-
dine incensus.*

*frugi hominem esse oportere,
aut Casarem,* That a man must
either be frugall, or else Ca-
sar.

Hee held the wils of great
men as voide, & of no effect,
in case any person would
come forth, and say, that they
purposed, and intended at
their Death to make *Cesar*
their Heire; hee declared also
by an edict that hee would
receiue new yeares-gifts, and
so hee stood the first day of
January in the entrie of his
house, ready to take what
peecees of money soeuer
came, which the Multitude
of all sects, and degrees,
with full hands and bosomes
powred out before him, nay
he took such delight in ha-
ving of money, that oftentimes
hee would both walke
bare-

bare-footed vp and downe,
yea and wallow also a good
while with his whole Body,
vpon huge heapes of coyned
peece of gold spread here
and there in a most large open
place.

There were in his secret
Cabinet found two books,
bearing diuers titles. The one
had for the inscription *Gla-*
dus the sword, the other *Pu-*
gio, i. e. the Dagger, or Ra-
pier, They contained both of
them the Markes, and Names
of such as were appointed
vnto death. There was found
beside, a bigge chest full of
diuers and sundry poisons,
which soone after being by
Claudius drowned in the
Seas, infected and poyso-
ned the same, and many fishes
were killed therewith, which

These things
were found af-
ter his Death.
Pugio a pun-
gendo, quia
punctum pori-
us, quam ce-
sim vulnerat.

the tide cast into the next shores.

*See before in
the life of Au-
gustus and Ti-
berius.

Hee set light by the Gods,
and threatned the Ayre, if it
rained vpon his Game-play-
ers, and yet notwithstanding
at the least *thunder and
lightning hee vsed to winke
close with both eyes, to en-
wrap also and couer his
whole head, but if the same
were greater, and somewhat
extraordinary, he would start
out of his Bed, and hide him-
selfe vnder the Bed-steede.

Dion reporteth of two
that when the Emperour was
sicke, thinking to get much
a reward for their great loue
to the Emperour, vowed
that on condition hee might
liue, they themselues would
dye to excuse him, hee reco-
uering afterward tooke them

at their word, and put them to death, least they should breake their vow, and proue periured persons.

Hee was murdered at the last himselfe, who had put so many to death. Hee lived 29 yeeres saith *Suetonius*, 39 *Eutropius*. He raignd three yeeres, ten moneths, and eight dayes, say *Suetonius* and *Eutropius*: foure yeeres, say *Clemens*, *Tacitus*, and *Sex-tus Aurel*. foure yeeres, ten moneths, and eight dayes, saith *Beda*: three yeeres, nine moneths, 28 dayes, saith *Dio*. three yeeres, eight moneths, and thirteen dayes, saith *Ter-tullian*. three yeeres, six moneths, *Iosephus*. three yeeres, nine moneths, 22 dayes, saith *Epphanius*. but the whole time of his raigne,

Onely 28. yeares, 4. moneths and 24. dayes. *Cassaubon*.

There is a great differēce among Chronographers, about the computation of his yeares.

3 yeares, 10 moneths, and 18. dayes, saith *Eusebius*.

Doctor Wil-
ler on the E-
pist to the
Rom.

was three yeeres, ten Months,
and eight dayes. They which
giue to him full foure yeeres,
count the odde moneths, and
dayes for a whole yeere.

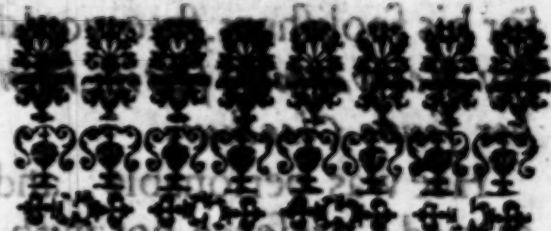
Valerius Asiaticus, who
had beene Consull, came
forth among the People,
who were in an uproare, be-
cause of the rumour of the
Emperours death, and sup-
posing it a strange matter,
that no man knew who had
slaine the Emperour, whilst
euery one enquired who it
was, that had done the deede,
*O said he, would it had beene I,
that had done it.*

His death concerned the se-
curity of the Lawes, and the
safery of all men, and had he
not beene speedily cut of, *Our
Nation* (saith Iosephus) *almost
had beene vicerly extirmina-
ted.*

C L A V.

Ioseph. l. 19.
of the Antiq.
of the Iewes.
c. 1.

Primus Ege-
cum interse-
cissim. Xiphi-
lis.



CLAVDVS CASAR.



In the fiftieth
yeare of his
Age, he attai-
ned to the Em-
pire, & he was
the first of all the Casars, that
obliged vnto him the Soul-
diers fealty by a fee, and re-
ward.

*Primus Ce-
sarum fidem
militis pra-
mio pigno-
ratus. Sueton.*

His Mother Antonia was
wont to call him *Rorantem
hominis*, The Monster, and
fantasticall shape of a man, as
if hee had not beene finished,
but onely begun by Nature,
and if shee reprov'd any one

for his foolishnes, shee would
say, *Hee was more foolish, then
her sonne Claudius.*

Hee was personable, and
carried a presence not with-
out Authority, and Maiesty.
His countenance was liuely,
his gray-haires beautifull,
which became him well, with
a good fat and round necke
vnder them. Yet many things
disgrated him, viz. vndecent
laughter, and vnseemely An-
ger, by reason, that he would
froch, & flauer at the mouth,
and had euermore his nose
dropping, his head continu-
ally shaking, somewhat stam-
mering in his speech.

Hee commanded all Iewes
to depart from Rome. Act.
18. 2.

The Iewes (saith *Suetonius*)
who by instigation of one
Chrestus

Chrestus, were euermore tumultuous, he banished Rome.

Act. 11. 28. there is mention made of a great Dearth throughout all the world which came to passe in the dayes of *Claudius Caesar*, of which famine *Eusebius*, *Josephus* * *Tacitus*, * and *Suetonius* likewise speake.

There was a woman that would not acknowledge her owne sonne, and when by euidences and arguments alledged *pro*, & *contra*, on both sides, the question rested in equall ballance doubtfull, he awarded that shee should be wedded to the young man: and so forced her to confesse the truth, and to take him for her child.

One cryed out vpon a forger of writings, and required that

This some thinke is to be vnderstood of Christians, whom wee find in the Ecclesiasticall writers to be misnamed by the Ethnick Infidels Christians, like as Christ himselfe Chrestus in Isorne.

* Lib. 20. Antiq. c. 2.

* Lib. 12. of his Annals.

that both his hands might be cut of. He made no more ado, but forthwith called instantly to haue the Hangman sent for, with his chopping knife, and butchers block to doe the deede.

The Lawyers were wont to abuse his Patience so much that as hee was going downe from the Iudgement seate, they would not only call vpon him to come backe againe, but also take hold of his Gowne lapper and skirt, yea & some while catch him by the foote, and so hold him still with them; One of the Gracian lawyers pleading before him, in earnest altercation, vsed these words, *Kai oi yipoi oi xijmweis, Et tu senex es & stultus. Thou art both old, and foole besides.*

Non

Non faciendo nocens, sed patiendo fuit. Aufonius.

Hee gaue this Counsell to a libidinous young man, Si non caste, tamen caute.

Hee was very forgetfull; when *Messalino* was (by his owne commandement) killed, within a while after hee asked, *Cur Domina non venit*, why his Lady came not to him. Many of those whom hee had condemned, the very morrow immediatly after, hee sent for, to beare him company at dice-play.

One of his Guests, who was thought to haue closely stolen away a cup of gold the day before, hee reuited against the morrow, and then set before him a store-pot to drinke in.

Sueton.

It is reported that he meant

Suetonius.

to set forth an Edict, *quod ueniam daret, flatum crepitumque ventris in conuiuio emittendi*, having certaine intelligence, that there was one who for Manners, and Modesty sake, by holding endangered his owne life.

Hee played at dice most earnestly (concerning the Art and skill whereof hee published also a little booke) being wont to ply the game even whiles hee was carryed vp and downe hauing his Carock and Dice-board fitted, as there might bee no confusion, nor shuffling at all in play.

*Erat Natura
performidolosus:
Aurelii.*

Hee was very timerous and pusillanimous at his first coming to the Empire, hee durst not for certaine dayes goe to any feast, without Pensioners

tioners standing about him *Sueton.*
with their speares and iauelins, and his Souldiers waiting at the Table, neither visited hee any sicke person, vnlesse the Bed-chamber, where the party lay, was first searched: hee would scarce suffer Attendants, and Clarkes to carry their pen-sheaths, and pen-knife-cases.

He concealed not his foolishnesse, but gaue it out, and protested in certaine short orations, that hee counterfeited himselfe a foole for the nonce during *Caius* dayes, because otherwise he should not haue escaped, nor attained to the Imperiall place which hee aimed at and was then entred vpon.

Hee sailed beyond Brittain, and subduing the Orcades

Entropius.

eades added them to the Roman Empire, and called his Sonne's name *Brittanicus*.

Hee was not vneloquent, nor vlearned, but was rather a great student in the Liberrall Sciences. Hee wrote Histories, *Linis* being his Tutor. Hee had good skill in the Greeke tongue, professing as any occasion was offered, his affectionate loue to it, and the excellencie thereof. When a certaine Barbarian discoursed in Greeke, and Latine, See you be skilfull (quoth hee) in both our languages.

Vtroque sermone nostro sis peritus.

It was generally thought, that he was killed by poison, and it was a iust iudgement of God vpon him, for hee was so gluttonous, and insatiable, in eating and drinking, that he

he thought no time nor place
sufficient thereto, and euer
did eate so much, that most
commonly sursetting, hee v-
sed vomits to discharge his
stomacke, putting a feather
into his Throate. In which
feather some Authors affirme
that poyson was giuen him.

The Virgin *Mary* died in
his time, in the 59 yeere of
her Age, saith *Nicephorus.*

Hee liued 64 yeeres, say
some: 63 yeeres, 2 moneths,
and 13 dayes, saith *Casau-*
bon.

Hee raigned 13 yeeres, 8
months, and 20 dayes, say
Dio, and *Iosephus.* He raigned
14 yeeres according to *Taci-*
tus, *Suetonius*, *Clem. Alexand.*

Eutrop. *Orosius.* 13 yeeres, 8
moneths, and 20 dayes af-
ter *Eusebius.* 14 yeeres, 7
months,

Others say *Ag-*
rippina his
wife tempe-
red the poison
in the meate
which hee

most deligh-
ted in. *Jusu-*
sum delectabi-
li cibo boletor-

um venenum.
Tacit. Annal.

Boletum mo-
dicatum aui-
disime cibo.

rum salium
obtrulit. Sue-

ton. Whence
Martiall,

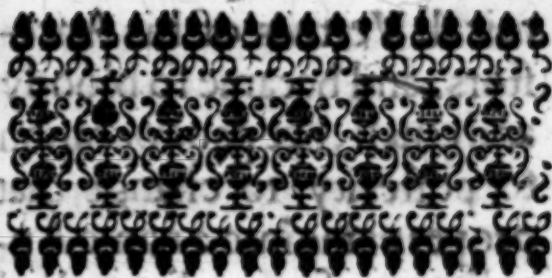
Boletum, qua-
lem Claudius
edit, edat.

13 yeeres, 9
months, and
7 dayes, saith
Tertullian.

Dr. Willet.

months, and 28 dayes after
Beda. But the whole time
 his raigne was 13 yeares,
 months, and 20 dayes. They
 which doe giue vnto him 14
 yeares, doe count the odd
 months for a whole yeare.

N E R



NERO CESAR.

NERO was a proper Name (which noted Vertue, and Fortitude, of that Greeke word *νῆξ* the finewes, being the coniunction and strength of the members) and such persons also were of the Romans called *Neroes*, as excelled others in the most egregious fortitude and noble Vertues. Afterward when this Tyrant Nero (who descended of the *Clau-dij* which were *Sabines*) had degenerated from all the Heroicall

Alex. ab Alex. Gen. dier. l. 1. c. 9. Gell. lib. 11.

roicall Vertues of his Ancestors, and became so bloody and cruell, hee gaue occasion to posterity to change that proper name into a name Appellatiue, so that they called them that were cruell *Nerones*, and those which were more cruell *Neroniores*.

When *Domitius* his friends by way of gratulation wished him ioy of his Sonne new-borne, hee said that of himselfe and *Agrippina* there could nothing come into the world, but accursed, detestable, and to the hurt of the weale Publicke.

Of stature hee was indifferent, within a little of 6 foote, his body full of speckles, and freckles, and soule of skinn besides. The haire of his head somewhat yellow,

Suetonius.
Mali Corvi,
malum ouum.

his countenance, and visage rather faire, than louely, and well fauoured. His eyes gray and dimme, his necke full, and fatte, his body bearing out, and his legges slender, and small.

He began his Raigne with a glorious shew of piety, and kindnesse. Those Tributes and Taxes which were any thing heauy, hee either quite abolished, or abated. Whensoever hee was put in mind to subscribe, and set his hands to a warrant for the execution of any person condemned to die, hee would say *quam uellem nescire literas*, oh that I knew not one letter of the Booke. Seneca his Tutour did much extoll that speech of his, as if it had proceeded from a pittifull heart.

Hee

Lib. 2. de Clementia.

Hee was framed by Nature, and practised by custome (saith Tacitus) to cloake hatred with false flattering speeches.

Many times hee saluted all the degrees of the City, one after another by rote, and without booke. When the Senate vpon a time gaue him thanks, hee answered, *cum meruerō* (doe so) *when I shall deserue.*

*Imitatur illā
Augusti vo-
cem, si mere-
buntur.*

His *quinquennium*, or fiftie yeares were such, that Traian himselfe is said to haue admired, vsing this speech, *Procul differre cuncto*

Aurel. Victor. Principes Neronis quinquennio. But it is thought, that it was rather the raigne of his Gouernours, Seneca, and Burrhus, then properly his.

He delighted exceedingly

H

a Musicke, and would shew
 his skill ypon the open stage,
 often vsing the Greeke Pro-
 uerbe, that *hidden Musicke*
was nought worth. All the
 while hee was singing it was
 not lawfull for any person
 to depart out of the Thea-
 tre, were the cause neuer so
 necessary: It is reported that
 some great bellied women
 falling into trauaile were de-
 liuered vpon the very scaf-
 folds: yea and many men be-
 sides weary of tedious bea-
 ring, and praying him, when
 the Towne-gates were shut,
 either by stealth leapt downe
 from the walles, or counter-
 feiting themselves dead were
 carried forth as corpses to bee
 buried. But how timorously,
 with what thought, and an-
 guish of mind, with what e-
 mula-

mulation of his concurrences
and feare of the vmpires
stroue for *Mastery*; it is a
most incredible. Hee new
durst once spit, and reach
fleame, and hee wiped away
the very sweat of his forehead
with his arme only.

There was a Boy named
Sprum, whose dignities he
cut off, and assayed thereby
transforme him into the fi-
gure of a woman. Then he
caused him to bee brought
vnto him, as a bride without
a dowrye, in a fine yellow
veil after the soleinne man-
ner of Marriage, not without
a goodly traine attending vpon
him, whom hee mainte-
ned as a wife. Whereupon
one brake this winty iest, that
it would haue bene happy in
the world, if *Domitian* had

Father

ather) had wedded such a
life.

Hee said iestingly of Clau-
us that hee left *morare inter-
mines*, with a long syllable,
meaning that hee spent his
ayes foolishly.

*Epulas à mediâ die ad medi-
am noctem protrahabat.*

Hee held out his Feasts,
from noone-day, till
mid-night.

Hee was very profuse, and
prodigall in expences, he ne-
uer put on the same garment
twice, when hee played at
azard, hee ventured no lesse
thē 3125 pounds at a cast vp-
on euery point, or pricke of
the chance. Hee fished with
golden net (drawne, and
nit) with cords twisted of
purple, and crimson lilke in
aine. When hee made any
iourney,

Suetomus.

*Diuitiarum
ac pecunie
fructum non
alium putabat
quam profu-
sionem, Sueton.
Nero quatra-
genis in pun-
ctum sestertijs
aleam luser.
Cal. Rhod. l.
20. c. 24.*

Bi, & viciis mille sestertium donationibus Nero effuderat.

Tacit. l. 1.

Hist. c. 6.

Hee most lavishly gaue away two and twenty hundred millions of Sesterces. See *Suetonius*, and *Tacitus* of this house

Annal. 15.

c. 10.

journey, hee neuer had vnder 1000 carroches in his traine; his Mules were shod with silver, but in no one thing was hee more wastfull, than in building. His house was so large that it contained three Galleries of a mile a peece in length, and a standing Pool like vnto a Sea, and the farme inclosed round about with buildings in forme of Cities. It was laid ouer all with gold, garnished with precious stones, and Mother of Pearl. Hee said: *Hee now at length began to live like a man*; and himselfe named it, *Domeus auream*, a golden house. His Mother *Agrippina* being with Child with him, went to consult with the Chaldeans, who South-sayers about her said they answered her, that she should

sho

should raigne, but kill his Mother, but shee being very ambitious slighted that, saying *Occidat, modo imperet,* Let him kill mee, so hee may be King.

This was accomplished afterwards, for hee caused his Mother to be murdered, and not onely so, but (which was more horrible) hee tooke an exact view of her dead body, and beheld it Crowner-like, saying: *Hee did not thinke hee had had so fayre a Mother.*

His Father hee poysoned, hee slew his Brother *Germanicus*, and his Sister *Antonia*, and both his wiues *Poppaea* and *Octavia*, his Aunt *Domitia*, his sonne in law *Rufinus*, and his Instructors, *Seneca*, & *Lucan*.

Eutropius.
Suetonius.
Aurel. Vict.

There was no kind of affinity

nity, and consanguinity, were
it neuer so neere, but it felt
the weight of his deadly
hands.

The first persecution was
vnder him in the 13 yeere
of his raigne. *Tertullian* * call
him *Dedicator damnationis*
nostra, i. e. the first that made
a Law to condemne Christi
ans to death.

* *Tertullian*, * *Eusebius*, * *Lactantius*, and * others, say that
hee put *Peter* and *Paul* to
death.

Paulus a Nerone (saith *Eusebius*) *Roma capite truncata*
& *Petrus Palae affixus scribitur*
tur, & *Historia huic fides*
facit, quod illic cœmiteria bu
bentur in quibus Petri, & Pau
li nuncupatio ad hunc usq̃
em obtinet.

Chrysost. and *Theophyl.*

Orsius.

* *In Apologet.*
cap. 5.

Nero ex Ce-
saribus primus
in Christianos
distinxit gla-
dium.

* *Apol. cap. 5.*

* *Hist. Eccles.*
l. 2. c. 25.

* *L. 14. de ve-*
ra Sap. c. 21.

* *Aret. Probl.*

Pet. du Amul.

Def. of the

Cathol. Faith.

Id. ubi supra.

upon the fourth chapter of
the second to *Timothy*, al-
ledge this to bee the cause
wherefore hee put *Paul* to
death, because *Paul* had con-
verted to the Christian Faith
Nero's Butler, whom he made
great account of, thereupon
hee commanded him to bee
beheaded; others say, it was
because hee converted one of
Nero his Concubines, which
afterward refused to compa-
ny with him: but wee neede
assigne no other cause of *Ne-*
ro's rage against the Apostle,
then that which *Eusebius*,
and *Ierome* both doe touch,
the cruelty of that bloody
Tyrant ioyned with a wicked
persecution of the Christian
Faith.

His cruelty is by *Paul* com-
pared to the Mouth of a Li-

Though *Nero*
were so wic-
ked, yet *Paul*
maketh men-
tion of some
Saints in his
Court. Phil,

4. 22.

F on

on 2 *Tim.* 4. 17; but here then
 ariseth an obiection, how
Paul should suffer vnder him,
 when hee saith there that hee
 was deliuered. Therefore *Paul*
 was his Prisoner twice, hee
 was set at liberty after his first
 imprisonment at Rome *Phil.*
 1. 25, *Philem* 22, *Heb.* 13.
 23. 2 *Tim.* 4. 16. 17. The
 reason is thus alleadged by
Eusebius; *Neronem in Prin-*
cipio Imperij mitiorem fuisse
 That *Nero* in the beginning
 of his Empire was more gen-
 tle, and mild, but afterward
 when *Paul* was taken againe
Nero then being become
 most cruell Tyrant, caused
 him to be put to death. He
 died in the 14 yeare of *N-*
ero's raigne, and the 3
 yeere after the Passion
 of *Christ*.

Euseb. in
Chron. & Hie-
ron. lib. de
Script. Eccles.

The Tyrannous rage of this Emperour was so fierce against the Christians, (as Eusebius reporteth) *vsq; adeo vt videret repletas humanis corporibus ciuitates, iacentes mortuos simul cum parvulis senes, feminarumque absque vllâ sexus reuerentiâ in publico reiectaque starent cadauera, i. e.* In so much that a man might then see Cities lye full of mens bodyes, the old lying there with the young, and the dead bodyes of women cast out naked, without all reuerence of that sexe, in the open streets.

Hist. Eccles. l. 2. c. 4. 25. 26.

In this persecution also James the greater, and the lesse, Philip, Bartholomew, Barnabas, Marke suffered.

Christians were couered

*Addita per-
euntibus ludi-
bria, ut fera-
rum terro-
ribus confecti,
canum laniatu
interirent, aut
crucibus affi-
xi, & ubi di-
es defecisset
in usum no-
cturni luminis
virentur,
Tacit. l. 15.
Annal.
Suet. in Claud.*

in wild beasts-skinnes, and
torne in pieces with Dogges,
or fastned on crosses or burnt
in fire, and when the day fai-
led, they were burnt in the
Night, to make them serue
as torches to giue light. They
put a pitched coate vpon
the Christians to make them
burne the better, called *Ta-
nica molesta* a troublesome
coate.

Hee caused Rome to be
set on fire in twelue places to-
gether, that hee might the
better conceiue the Flames of
Troy, singing vnto it *Homers*
verses, and being a pleasant
Spectator thereof, as at
*Feu-de-roy. Ad leuandam se-
leris Atrocitatem* (saith *Poly-
* Vergil*) to auoid the in-
my thereof hee layd the fault
on the innocent, and subor-

* Lib. 8. de
inuent. rerum
cap. 6.

ned some fallſely to accuſe the
Chriſtians, as Authors of
that Fire: whereupon he put
many of them to Death: but
Tacitus will cleare them, who
yet was their Enemy. *Non
perinde* (ſaith hee) *tam cri-
mine incendiij, quàm odio hu-
mani generis conuicti ſunt.*

Suetonius (being no Chri-
ſtian) calleth the Chriſtians
men of new, and pernicious
ſuperſtition: *Aſſecti ſuppli-
cijſ Chriſtiani* (ſaith he) *genus
hominum ſuperſtitionis nouæ,
& malefica.*

Vnder *Nero* to doe ill was
not alwayes ſafe, alwayes vn-
ſafe to doe well. Hee was ſo
hatefull an Aduerſary to all
Righteouſneſſe, that *Eusebi-
us* following the Example,
and words of *Tertullian* affir-
meth, that if the Goſpell had

Tacitus cal-
leth them,
hated for their
wickedneſſe
guiltie, and
worthy of ve-
moſt Punth-
ment, and
their Religion
a peſtilem,
and pernicio-
ous ſuperſtiti-
on. See 19 of
his Annal.
10. c.

*Sub Nerone
ſeua, & in-
feſta Virtuti-
bus tempora;
Non niſi gran-
de aliquod bo-
num à Nerone
damnatum.
Tertul. Apol.
aduerſus Gen-
tes.*

not beene an excellent thing
 it had not beene condemned
 by *Nero*: He was (as *Augu-*
stine * witnesseth) common-
 ly reputed Antichrist: Hee
 came into the world an
grippa, or borne with his feet
 forward, & turn'd the world
 vpside downe before he went
 out of it: In him alone all the
 corruptions which had beene
 ingendred in *Rome* from the
 birth of *Rome* till his owne
 dayes, seemed drawne toge-
 ther into one Impostume, or
 boyle.

When one in common talke
 vpon a time chanced to say

Ἐγὼ θάνατος καὶ ἡ σκία τοῦ θανάτου
 When Vitall breath is flow
 from me,

Let earth with fire mingle
 be:

Nay rather (quoth hee)

* Lib. 20. c.

19. de Ciuil.

Dei.

In his time

Annes retro

fluere visi

sunt. Plin. l. 2.

a. 103.

*quæ Zorro, whiles witall spirit
remaines in mee.*

Hee had a desire (though it were foolish and inconsiderate) of eternity, and perpetuall fame, and therefore abolishing the old names of many things, and places, hee did put vpon them new after his owne. Hee called the Moneth Aprill *Neroneus*, hee meant also to haue named *Rome Nero polis*, Nero's City.

He pronounced an oration composed by *Seneca*: It was obserued, that hee was the first Emperour that needed another mans Eloquence: For *Julius Cesar* was equall with the famous Orators, and *Augustus* had a ready, fluent, and eloquent speech, such as well becomed a
F 4 Prince.

Erat ei eternitatis perpetuæ famæ cupido, sed inconsulta. Suetonius.

Which thing in him Commodus the Emperour imitated calling a Roman Colonie *Comodiana*.

Tacit. l. 13. of Annal.

Prince. *Tiberius* had a great skill in weighing his words, yea *Caligula's* troubled mind hindered not his eloquence, neither wanted *Clandius Elegancy*, when hee had premeditated.

The study of *Nero* was Versification, which *Tacitus* thinkes he borrowed, hauing no gift therein at all, but *Sue-*

Post Tacitum tonius (who often doth disagree with *Tacitus*, though vnnamed) both proues hee had, and proues it well: It was one of his exercises to translate Greeke Tragedies into Latine, who made true Tragedies in blood, such as euen the Greekes neuer fained.

Nothing nettled him more then when hee was blamed by *Vindex* for an vnskillfull Musi-

Post Tacitum tonius
scripsit, cum-
que interdum
tacite redar-
guit.

Famian. Strad.
Prolus. Hist.
lib. 1.

Musician; he said of himselfe a little before his Death, *Qualis Artifex pereo, what an excellent Artisan doe I dye,* meaning of his skill in playing of Tragedies; as indeed his whole life, and death was all but one Tragedy.

Vespasian asked *Apollonius*, what was *Nero's* overthrow, hee answered, *Nero* could touch, and tune the Harpe well, but in gouernement sometimes hee used to winde the pinnes too high, and sometimes to let them downe to low, thereby intimating, that hee applied Corrosiues, where gentle Lenitiues would haue serued the turne, and againe hee applied Lenitiues, where Corrosiues were needfull.

Additum nomine Neronis
Donatium Militi, congl-

Deductus
(Nero) in fo-
rum tyro, po-
pulo congiari-
um Militi
Donatium
proposuit,
Suetonius.
Imperatoris
Munus, quod
populo daba-
tur, congiari-
um dictum est,
quod verò Mi-
litibus, Dona-
tium.
Alex. ab Alex.
Gen. dter. l. 5.
cap. 24.

rium plebi. Tacit. 12. An-
nal.

The Princes liberalities to the Souldiers were called *Donativa* (which they bestowed vpon some great victory, or rather extraordinary occasion) to the People, or otherwise to his friends *Congiaria*; doubtlesse becaule the first certaine Measures called *Congij* of wine, or oyle were bestowed, & afterwards other things were giuen, yet the ancient name remained.

Vindex first stirred the stone, which rowling tumbled *Nero* out of his seate.

When it was told *Julius Vindex* that *Nero* by publick Edict had prized his head at 10000 thousand sesterces (that is aboue foure-score thousand pounds in our coin)

we

well quoth hee againe, and
hee that kils Nero, and brings
mee his head, shall haue mine
in exchange. *Qui Neronem
interfecerit & ad me caput e-
ius attulerit, is meum accipi-
et caput in mercedis loco. Xi-
philin.*

At last the Senate proclai-
ming him a publicke Enemy
vnto Mankind, condemned
him to bee drawne thorough
the City, and to bee whip-
ped to Death, which sen-
tence when hee heard of,
finding no man to strike him,
and exclaiming against them
all, what haue I neither friend,
nor foe (said he) I haue li-
ued dishonourably, let mee dye
shamefully, and then he strake
himselfe thorough with his
owne

*tantibus, vigentibusq; oculis. I horrorem, formidinemque
visentium. Sueton.*

Sir Henry Sa-
uill on Tacit.

*Nec adhuc e-
rat damnati
Principis exē-
plum,* Nei-
ther was there
euer before a
President of
any Prince by
publicke sen-
tence depo-
sed. Tacit. l.

1. Hist.

Sueton.

Hee entreated
that some one
of those, that
were with
him would
kill himselfe
first, and by
his example
helpe him to
take his death.

*Itaq; nec ami-
cum habeo nec
inimicum, de-
decorose vixi,
turpius pereā.
Aurel. Vict.*

*Defecitq; ex-
-*

owne sword, and was a horrible spectacle to all beholders.

Hee died in the 32 yeere of his age, saith *Suetonius*, and 14 yeere of his raigne, say *Tacitus*, *Clem. Alexan. Eusebius*, and *Eutropius*, the very day of the yeere, on which he had murdered his wife *Octavia*, and by his death brought so great ioy vnto the people generally, that the Commons wore caps to testify freedome recovered, and ran sporting vp and downe throughout the City.

Some say that *Nero* is yet alive (saith *Baronius* our of *Sueton.* & *Seuerus*) although hee did thrust himselfe through with a sword, yet some thinke that his wounds were healed, and that he sur-
vived

ued according to that in
the *Rev.* 13. 3 ; and that hee
shall bee Antichrist : But *Bel-*
larmino himselſe ſaith, it is a
presumptuous folly to ſay
that *Nero* ſhall be reuiued and
receiued as Antichrist, and
Suarez calls it *Anilem fabu-*
lam, a foolish Fable.



SV LPT.

of Newes. 133
 and according to the
 new 133 and the
 shall bee Antichrist: But the
 lawes shall be such, it is a
 prophesie follo to say
 that New shall be reuolued
 reuolued as Antichrist: and
 shall call in a new
 law, a foolish Fable.



ST. LUC.



SULPITIUS GALBA.



OME thinke his name *Galba* came by occasion of a Towne in Spaine, wch after it had beene a long time in vaine assaulted, He at length set on fire with burning brands besmeered all ouer with *Galbanum*: others, because in a long sicknesse which he had, he vsed continually *Galbeum*, i. e. remedies lapped in wooll: some againe because he seemed very fat, and such a one the French doth name *Galba*: or contrariwise because hee was slender,

Suetonius.

der, as certaine little wormes
are called *Galba*.

*ipsa etas Gal-
bae, & irrisui
& fastidio e-
rar, assuetis
iuuentæ Ne-
ronis, & Im-
peratores for-
mâ ac decore
corporis (ut est
mcs vulgi)
comparatibus.
Tacit l. 1. Hist.*

He succeeded *Nero*, and
his age being much despised,
there was great licentious-
nesse, and confusion, where-
vpon a Senatour said in full
Senate, *It were better to live
where nothing is lawfull, then
where all things are lawfull.*

Hee was of full stature, his
head bald, his eyes gray, and
his nose hooked; his hands
and feete by reason of the
goute exceeding crooked, in
so much as he was not able to
abide shooes on the one, or to
hold his Bookes with the o-
ther.

There was an excrescence,
or bunch of flesh in the right
side of his body, and it hung
downward so much as it
could hardly be tied vp with

a trusse or swathing bād, yet
hee had a good wit, though
a deformed body, like a good
instrument in a bad case.

*Ingenium Gal-
bae male ha-
bitat.*

Being with generall ap-
plause, and great good liking
placed in state, hee behaued
himselfe vnder expectation,
and though in most points he
shewed himselfe a vertuous
rince, yet his good Acts
were not so memorable, as
those were odious, and dis-
pleasant, wherein hee did a-
misse.

*Suetonius.
Sir Henry Sa-
will on Tacit.*

Hee obtained the Empire
with greater fauour, and Au-
thority, then hee mannaged
it when hee was therein; so
that hee ouercame *Nero* by
his good name, and the good
opinion men had of him, and
not through his owne force,
and power.

Plutarke.

Tacitus l. 1.
Hist.

*Maiores priuato visus, dum
priuatus fuit, & omnium casu
sensu capax Imperij, nisi im-
perasset. Hee seemed more
then a priuate man, whilst hee
was priuate, and by all mens
opinions capable of the Em-
pire, had he neuer beene Em-
perour.*

Auson. Epigr.

*Spem frustrate senex, priuatus
sceptra mereri
Visus es, Imperio proditus
inferior:
Fama tibi melior iuueni, se-
iustior ordo est,
Complacuisse dehinc, dissi-
cuisse prius.*

Hee liued in honourable
Fame, and estimation in the
raigne of fise Emperours
*Alieno Imperio felicior, quam
suo, Hee was in greater pro-
perity, and liued more hap-
pily vnder the Empire of*
ther

Tacitus l. 1.
Hist.

hers, than in his owne. His house was of ancient Nobility, and great wealth. Hee neither neglected his Fame, nor yet was ambitiously carefull of it, of other mens money hee was not greedy, sparing of his owne, of the common a Niggard.

*Fame nec in-
curiosus, nec
venditor,
Pecunie alie-
ne non appe-
tens, sue par-
cus, publicæ
Avarus.
Tacitus l. 2.
Hist.
Suetonius.
Plutarch.
Aurel. Vict.
Eutropius.*

As hee sacrificed within a publike Temple, a Boy among other Ministers holding the Censer, suddenly had all the haire of his head turned gray. Some made this Interpretation of it, that thereby was signified a change in the states, and that an old man should succeed a young, even himselfe in Nero's stead.

Hee was of a middle temperature, neither to be admired, nor contemned; Ma-
gis

Tacitus l. 1.

Hist.

The same
saith Hay-
ward of our
Henry the
fourth.

Huius breue
Imperium fu-
it, & quod
bona haberet
exordia, nisi
ad seuerita-
tem promptior
videretur, Eu-
tropius.

*magis extra vitia, quam cum
virtutibus*, rather void of
parts, then furnished with
good.

In the Palace *Iulius Atticus*
one of the Bill-men met him
holding out a bloody sword
in his hand, with which hee
cryed aloud hee had slaine
Otho, *My friend*, quoth
Galba, *who bad thee?* A man
of rare vertue (saith *Tacitus*)
to keepe in awe a licenti-
ous Souldier, whom neither
threats could terrify, nor flatter-
ing speeches corrupt and
abuse: thence it was a vsual
speech through the Campe

Disce Miles militare,
Galba est, non Getulicus.
Learne Souldiers seruice vo-
lorous,

Galba is here, and not Ge-
tulicus.

For eight yeeres space (before hee was Emperour) hee gouerned a Prouince of Spaine variably, and with an vneuen hand, at first sharpe, seuerer, violent, afterward he grew to bee sloathfull, carelesse, idle.

Quis rebus instabilior. Aurel. Vict.

Being intreated for a Gentleman condemned that hee might not die the Death of ordinary Malefactors, hee commanded that the Gallows should bee *dealbata*, whitened, or coloured for him, *quasi solatio, & honore panam lenaturus*, as if the painted Gibbet might adde solace, and honour to his Death.

The Delinquent pleaded that hee was a Roman Citizen, and therefore not to be crucified.

Among the liberall Sciences he gaue himselfe to the study of the Ciuill Law.

Hee cried to his Soldiers

Ego

Ego vester, & vos mei; I am wholly deuoted vnto you, and you are wholly deuoted vnto mee:

*Laudata olim,
& militari
famâ celebra-
ta seueritas e-
ius angebat
coassperantes
veterem Dis-
ciplinam, atq;
ita 14. Annis
a Nerone af-
suesfactos, ut
haud minus
virtia Princi-
pum amarent
quàm olim
virtutes vere-
bantur. Tacit.
l. 1. Hist.*

His seuerity which was wont to be highly commended by the voice of the Souldier, was now displeasing to them who were generally weary of the ancient Discipline, and so trained vp by Nero 14 yeares, that now they loued *their Emperors* no lesse for *their vices*, then once they reuerenced them for *their virtues*:

His hardnesse toward his Souldiers caused his fall; for a large Donatiue being promised to them in *Galba's* name, and they requiring not so much, yet so much at least as they were wont to receiue, hee wholly refused the

of Sulpitius Galba. 143

he sure, adding withall, *legi Cornel. Tacit.*
se militem, non emi, that
his manner had euer beene to
chose, and not to buy his Soul-
diers.

Vox pro Republicâ honesta, Tacit.
ipsi anceps; A saying no doubt
fit for a great Prince, in a
more vertuous Age, not so in
those seasons for him, who
suffered himselfe to bee sold
euery houre, and abused to
all purposes.

He was killed by the wiles *Eutropius.*
of *Otho*, in the Market-place;
The Souldiers flying vpon
him, and giuing him many
wounds, hee held out his
Necke vnto them, and bad *Plutarch.*
them strike hardily, if it were
to doe their countrey good.

Hee died in the 73 yeere
of his Age, and seauenth
month of his Empire. *Suetonius.*
Eutropius.

Hee

7 months, 6 Hee raigned seven months
 dayes. Tertul. and so many dayes. Anre
 7 months, 2
 dayes. Eusebi- *Vict.*
 us.

and not to buy the same

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

for a great Prince, in a

SALVVS OTHO.

A Acitvs, and Suetonius obserue that his Father was so like vnto Tiberius, that most men held him to be his owne sonne.

Tam non ab similis facie Tiberio principi fuit, vt plerique procreatum ex eo crederent.

He was of a meane, & low stature, he had feeble feet, & crooked shankes. He wore by reasō of his thinne haire, a perrucke or counterfeite cap of false haire, so fitted, and fastened to his head, that any man would haue taken it for

Galericulus capiri propter raritatem capillorum adaptatus. Sueton.

G his

his owne. He was wont to
shave, and besmeere his face
euery day all ouer with soak-
ed bread, which deuise hee
tooke to at first, when the
downe began to bud forth,
because he would neuer haue
a Beard.

His Mothers
side was more
noble, than
his Fathers.

*Vita omni tur-
pis, maximè
adoleſcentiâ.
Aurel. Victor.*

*Tacit. l. i.
Hist.*

He was of a noble house
(saith *Plutarke*) but euer gi-
ven to sensuality, and plea-
sure from his Cradle: in so
much as his Father swinged
him, and soundly for it. Hee
vsed Night-walking, and as
he met any one either feeble,
or cup-shotten, He would
catch hold of him, lay him
vpon a Souldiers Gabardine,
and so tolle, and hoist him
vp in the Aire.

*Pueritiam incuriosè, ado-
lescentiam petulanter egerat.*
Hee spent his tender yeares
with.

without regard of his honour, his youth afterwards in all dissolute disorder.

He repaired often to his Glasse to see his face, that he might keepe it cleane.

He was one of Nero's chiefe Minions, and Fauorites, such was the congruence * of their Humours, and Dispositions.

Gratus Neroni amulatione Tacitus l. 1.
Luxus, Hist.

Hee was in grace with Nero through Emulation of vice.

Neroni criminose familiaris, Aurel. Vict.
Hee was sinfully familiar with Nero. Hee was priuy, and party to all his Counsels, and secret designs, to auert all manner of suspicion, that very day which Nero had appointed for the murdering

of his Mother, hee entertain-
ed them both at supper with
most exquisite Dainties, and
the kindest welcome that
might bee.

He subscribed *Nero's* name
vnto his letters parents, till
the Noble men of Rome
misliked of it.

* *Frustrà moritur Nero,*
Otho uiuit.

Hee stroue by Gifts, and
all other meanes to oblige the
Souldiers vnto him, before
hee was Emperour, and to
winne their hearts by faire
promises, hee protested be-
fore them all assembled to-
gether, that him selfe would
haue, and hold no more,
than iust that which they
would leaue for him. One
calleth him the Roman *Abso-*
lom.

Sueton.

Plutarch.

* *Tacitus Hist.*
lib. 1.

Adorare vul-
gus, iacere of-
cula & omnia
seruilitur pro
Imperio. Tac-
it. Hist. l. 1.
Hee worship-
ped the people
dispensed fre-
quently his
courtiesies and
plausibilities,
crouched and
accommoda-
ted him selfe
to the basest
roues, that
thereby hee
might creepe
into an vsur-
ped honour.

Cui uni apud Militem si. Tacit.
des, dum & ipse non nisi Mili-
tibus credit. The Souldiers
onely trusted him, because hee
trusted none else.

All of them together put
up a petition to him, and be-
lought him to cōmand their
persons whilst they had one
drop of blood left in their
Bodies to doe him service.
But amongst others there was
a poore Souldier drawing
out his sword, said vnto him,
Know, O Caesar, that all my
Companions are determined to
dye in this sort for thee, and so
flew himselfe.

Rebus prosperis incertus, & Tacitus.
inter aduersa melior.

A man in Prosperity under-
tainely carried, and governing
himselfe in aduersity.

Duo omnium mortalium
G 3 impudi-

Tacitus l. 1.
Hist.

*impudiciâ, ignaviâ, luxuriâ
deterrimâ, velut ad perden-
dum Imperium fataliter ele-
cti, saith Tacitus of Otho, and
Vitellius.*

Two of all mortall Men
the most detestable creatures
in sloathfulness, incontinen-
cy, and wastfull life, fatal-
ly elected to ruine the Em-
pire.

But though in the first
booke of Tacitus his History
they are both compared as
like in opposition to a good
Prince yet in his second booke
they are opposed the one to
the other as vnlike with notes
of Distinction. *Vitellij ignave
voluptates, Othonis flagran-
tissime libidines. Vitellius ven-
tre, et gubâ sibi ipsi hostis, Otho
Luxu, scititiâ, audaciâ Reipu-
blicæ exitiosior ducebatur* of

the

the one side an ill mind in a man of nothing, and of the other an ill mind ioyned with courage, and edge.

The drowfie Pleasures of Vitellius were feared lesse, than the burning lusts of Otho. Vitellius in excessse of Belly cheare was an enemy to himselfe, Otho in riot, cruelty, audaciousnesse, reputed more dangerous to the state.

It was hard to iudge which of them two was most licentiously giuen, most effeminate, least skilfull, poorer, or most indebted before he was Emperour.

Magna, & misera Ciuitas eodem anno Othonem, Vitelliumq. passa. A great, and miserable City, which in the same yeere supported an Otho, and a Vitellius.

Vitellius a drunkard, and Glutton, Otho a wanton, and licentious liuer, Plutarke.

Plutarke.

Tacitus l. 2. Hist.

Wee may learne by Others
(saith Sir Henry Sauill) that
the fortune of a Rash man is
Torrenti similis, which riseth
at an instant, and falls in a
moment.

Tacitus l. 2.
Hist.

*Alij diutius Imperium te-
nerunt, Nemo tam foris
reliquerit*; it was his owne
speech, Others haue kept the
Empire longer, none hath euer
so valiantly left it.

Tacit. l. 2.
Hist.

*Plura de extremis loqui par-
tignavia est.*

He thought it a part of da-
stardy to speake too much of
Death.

*Irent properi,
ne remorando
iram victoris
exasperarent.*
Tacit. Hist.
l. 2.

When hee saw his side the
weaker, and going to the
walles, hee counselled his
Souldiers to prouide for their
safety by hying them to the
winner.

Hee slew himselfe with his

owne hands, but slept so
foundly the Night before,
that the Groomes of his Plurke,
chamber heard him snore.

Many of his Souldiers who
were present about him, whe
with plentifull teares they
had kiſſed his hands, and feet,
as he lay dead, and commen-
ded him with all for a most
valiant man, & the only Em-
perour that euer was, present-
ly in the place, and not farre
from the funerall fire, killed
themſelues. Many of them
also who were present, hea-
ring of the newes of his end,
for very grieve of heart, ranne
with their weapons one at an-
other to death.

Most men who in his life-
time cursed, & detested him,
when hee was dead highly
praised him, so as it was a

Hee liued not
much more
honeste then
Nero, but died
far more ho-
nourably.

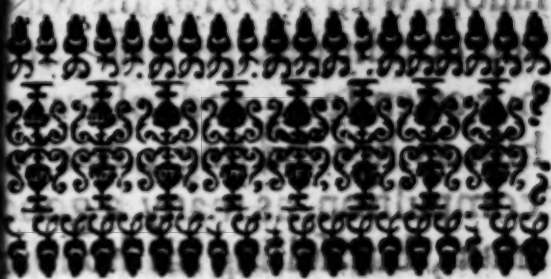
More suo

*Tranquillus
annum inchoa-
tum pro pleno
numerat. Nam
ali 37 solum
vixisse aiunt
Cassub. Ani-
maduers. in
Sueton.*

common, and rise speech, that
Galba was by him flaine, not
so much for that hee affected
to bee Soueraigne Ruler, as
because hee desired to reco-
uer the State of the Repu-
blike, and recouer the free-
dome that was lost.

Hee died but 37 yeeres
old saith Plutarke, 38 say
Entropius, and Suetonius.
And was Emperour but three
moneths, Plutarke: three
moneths, and siue dayes,
Terrellian, foure moneths,
Aurelius Victor. Hee died in
the 59 day of his Empire
saith Entropius: 95 saith Sue-
tonius.

Moll men who in his life
time curled, & desired him,
when hee was dead highly
loved him, so as it was
AVLV



AVLVSVITELLVS.



EE was beyond
measure tall, hee
had a red face oc-
casioned by swil-

*Familia bone-
rata magis quā
nobili. Eutro-
pim.*

ling in wine, and a grand fat
paunch besides, and some-
what limped vpon one legge,
by a hurt formerly receined.

Hee was stained with all
manner of reproachable vil-
lanies, hee was familiar with
Caius for his loue to Chariot-
running and with *Claudius*
for his affection to Dice-
play, but hee was in greater
fauour

fauour with *Nero* for his wicked conditions likewise, to hee attended, and followed him as hee did sing, not by compulsion, as many a good man, but selling his honour to nourish his Riot, and feede his belly, to which he enthralled himselfe.

Hee found some supplications that were exhibited to *Otho*, by such as claimed reward for their good seruice in killing *Galba*, and gaue command that they should bee sought out, and executed euery one. A worthy and magnificent beginning, such as might giue good hope of an excellent Prince. had hee not mannaged all matters else according to his owne naturall disposition, & the course of his former life.

rather then respecting the
Majesty of an Emperor.

When hee came into the
fields where a Battaille was
fought, and some of his
traîne loathed, and abhorred
the putrified corruption of
the dead bodies, hee stucke
not to hearten, and encourage
thē with this cursed speech,
Optime olere occisum hostem,
& melius cinem, That an ene-
my slaine had a very good
smell, but a Citizen farre bet-
ter.

Hee banished from Rome,
and Italy all the Iudiciall A-
strologers called Mathemati-
cians, because they had said,
that his raigne should not en-
dure one yeere to an end.

If hee could haue forborne
his riotous living, & vsed a-
ny moderation therein, coue-
nousnesse

Homo profunde
gule. Sueton.

Ad vos deinde
transeo; quo-
rum profunda,
& insatiabi-
lis gula, hinc
Maria scru-
tatur, hinc
terras.

Seneca Epist.
89.

tousnesse was a crime in him
not to bee feared, but he was
shamefully giuento his belly
without all order, or mea-
sure, *Epularum feda, & inex-*
plebilis libido, saith *Taci-*
tus, for which purpose there
were daily brought out of
Rome *Irritamenta Gula*, all
prouocations of Gluttony.
The high-wayes from both
the Seas sounded of nothing
else, but of Caterers, and
Purueighers, the greatest
men in the City were spent
and consumed in prouiding
of Cates for the banquets, the
Cities themselues were wa-
sted.

The Souldiers grew worse
and degenerated from la-
bour, and vertue, partly by
turning themselves to plea-
sures, and partly through the
con-

contemptibleness of the commander.

He would eat foure meales ⁵ saith Eutropius.

aday, Breakefast, Dinner, Supper, and Rere-banquet, or after Supper, being able to beare them all very well, hee vsed to vomit* so ordinarily.

His māner was to send word, that he would breake his fast with one friend, dine with another, and all in one day, and euery one of those refecti-
* It was an ordinary praetise among them, Epulas quas toto orbe conquirunt nec concoquere dignantur. Seneca.

ctions when it stood them least, cost 3225 li. sterling.

But the most notorious, and memorable supper about all other was that which his Brother made for a welcome at his first comming (to Rome) at which were fer-
Suetonius calls it an Aduentitious Supper.

ued vp at the Table before him two thousand seue-
Eutropius, Sueton.
 rall Dishes of Fish the most dain-

dainty and choicest that
could bee had, and seuer
thousand fowle.

Yet himselfe surpassed this
sumptuous feast at the dedi-
cation of the platter, which
for its huge capacity hee vsed
to call the *Target of Minerva*. In this hee blended toge-
ther the Livers of Guile-
heads, the delicate braines of
Pheasants, and Peacockes,
the tongues of phoenixes,
the tender small guts of sea
Lampries sent as far as from
the Carpathian Sea, and the
straights of Spaine, by his
Captaines ouer Gallies.

His meates
were not tou-
ched in grosse,
but an eye on-
ly of this bird,
or a tongue of
that Fish were
tasted, that the
spoiles of ma-
ny might bee
taken at one
meale.

For the making of this
charger there was a fornace
built, of purpose in the field
Mucianus (after the death of
Vitellius) alluding to that
monstrous platter, & ripping

of *Aulus Vitellius*. 161

vp his whole life, vpbraided the memoriall of him, in these very termes, calling his excesse that way *Patinarum paludes, Platters as broad as pooles, or ponds.*

Nunquam ita ad curas intentus, vt voluptates obliuisceretur. Hee was neuer so intentiuely addicted to serious affaires, that hee would forget his Pastimes.

In his Traine all was disorderly & full of drunkennesse, more like to wakes, and feasts of Bacchus, than to a campe, where Discipline should be.

Hee was forward enough to put to death any man, hee killed Noble Men, and his Schoole-fellowes. Hee deliuered *L'asus* ouer to the executioner for to suffer death, but straight-waies called him

backe

Tacitus l. 2. Hist.

Apud Vitellium omnia indispofita, temulenta, per vigilijs ac Bacchanalibus quam discipline, & castris propiora. Tacit. l. 2. Hist.

Iste mente crudelis auarus. que cum profusione Aurel. Vict.

*Audita est se-
uissima Vitellij
vox, quâ se
pauisse oculos
spectatâ ini-
mici morte ja-
stauit. Tacit.
Hist. l. 3.*

backe againe, and when
that were by prayfed him for
his Clemency, hee comma-
ded the said party to be killed
before his face, saying with
all *velle se pascere oculos*, that
he would feede his eyes with
seeing his death. At the ex-
cution of another hee caused
two of his Sonnes to be with
him company, because they
presumed to entreate for their
Fathers sake.

A Gentleman of Rome be-
ing haled away to take his
death, hee cryed aloud vnto
him, Sir, I haue made you
my heire, then hee compell-
led him to bring forth his
writing-Tables concerning
his last will, and so soone
hee read therein, that a free
man of the Testatours was
nominated fellow-heire with
him

him, hee commanded both
Master and Man to bee kil-
led.

Hee was suspected also to
haue consented to his owne
Mothers death.

Impar caris grauioribus,
saith Tacitus of him, hee was
vnmeet to weild weighty af-
fares.

The Empire was conferred
vpon him by those which
knew him not, and yet neuer
man found so constant good
will of his Souldiers by ver-
tuous meanes, as hee did with
all his cowardly sloath.

Tanta torpede inuaserat a- Tacitus l. 3.
nimum, ut si Principem eum Hist.
fuisse videri non meminissent,
ipse obliuisceretur.

So great a senselesnesse did
possesse his Mind, that if o-
ther men had not remem-
bred

bred that hee had beene
Prince (and therefore wa
not to looke for securi
in a private estate) hee hi
felfe would quickly haue fo
gotten it.

Tacitus l. 2.
Hist.

*A contumeliâ, quam a la
de propiam fueris post Vitell
um eligi.*

It was more a disgrace
than a prayse to bee cho
after Vitellius.

Tacitus l. 3.
Hist.

*Ita formata Principis auri
ut aspera quæ utilia, nec qu
quam nisi iuvandum, & l
rum acciperet.*

The Princes eares were
framed, that he accounted
sharpe that was wholesome
and liked of nothing but
which was presently pla
fant, and afterwards
full.

Tacitus l. 3.
Hist.

Amicitia dum magnitudi

*munerum, non constantia
orum continere putat, meru-
magis quam habuit.*

Hee deserved rather than
ound faithfull friends, be-
ause hee sought them more
y great gifts, than vertuous
chaviour.

At the last hee was slaine in
ignominious manner, ha-
ng many scornfull indig-
ties offered vnto him both
deed, and word, they drew
his head backward by the
ush of the haire (as condem-
ed Malefactors are wont to
be serued) and a sword's point
was set vnder his chinne, to
the end, hee might shew his
face, and not hold it downe,
while some pelted him with
dung, and dirty mire, others
called him with open mouth
incendiary, or Firebrand, be-
cause

He was killed
by Vespasians
Souldiers vp-
on the staires
Gemoniæ,
where he suf-
fered Vespasi-
ans brother to
be slaine.

* Aurel. Vict.
Tacitus.
Sueton.
Eutrop.

* I. 5. of the
warres of the
Iewes c. 13.

* Chron.

* Lib. aduer-
sus Iudeos.

* Histor. 2. 27.

*ipse abundè
vatus si præ-
sentibus frue-
retur, nec in
longum con-
sultans nouies
mille sesterti-
um paucissimis
mensibus in-
teruerisse
creditur.*

cause hee burnt the Capitoll
and Patinarium, or Plate
Knight, for his Gourma-
dizing, and great Platter,
some of the common
twitted him with the defor-
mities of his body, being
mangled with many sm
stroakes, hee was killed in
end. *Numerosis ictibus ca-
pessus interijt.*

Hee was slaine * in the
yeere of his Age, when he
had raigned eight months
and five dayes, say * Ioseph
and * Eusebius, eight months
and ten dayes saith Tertu-
an, * Tacitus * reporteth, that
in those few months where
hee raigned, hee had waste
nine hundred millions of se-
terces, which amounteth
seuen millions, thirty
thousand, two hundred fifty

pounds

unds sterling, and Iosephus * thinketh if hee had lived longer, the whole reue-
ues of the Empire had not
ene sufficient to haue main-
ned his Gluttony.

*Octo mēses ac
dies quinque
poritus Impe-
rio, iugulatur
in media Vrbe
quem si vi-
uere diutius
contigisset,
eius Luxurie
satis esse Im-

perium non potuisset. Ioseph. de Bello Iudaico.

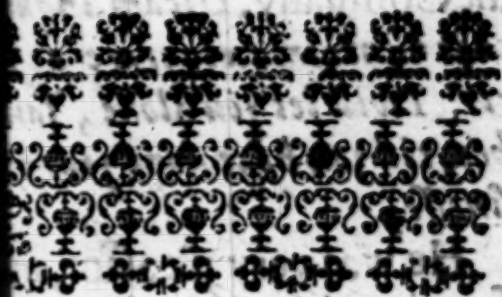


FLAVI.

and thinking, and so
think it is, and it
longer the whole
of the Engine had not
the function to have more
ed his Gluttony.



PLATE



CLAVIVS VESPASIANVS

P Rinceps obscure qui-
dem natus, sed opti-
mis comparandus,
privata virâ illu-
ris.

Butropius.

He was of a middle stature,
well set, his limmes compact,
strongly made, vultu vel-
lucitantis, hee looked still,
as if hee strained hard for a
spoole, whereupon a Buffon
make a pretty iest on him: for
when *Vespasian* seemed to re-
quest him to say something
of him, as well as of others in

Suetonius.

That saying
of Martiall a-
greeth with
this.

Nam faciem
duram Phæbe
carentis ha-
bes.

H

the

the Company, *Dicam, inquit cum ventrem exonerare dehis.* I will let you alone, *sahee*, till you haue done your *sinesse*,

Vir multorum salium. Ludouic. Viu.

* A word in Lat. that signifieth Carts, or waines. *Conuictiorum plaustra.*

He was very pleasant, and facetious himselfe, for being advertised by *Florus* to pronounce * *Plaustra*, rather than *ploustra*. Hee saluted him the next morning by the name *Flaurus*.

Stella orinisa. Suetonius. Aurel. Vict.

System. Phys. l. 6.

When the apparition of a Comet, or blazing starre was thought to portend his death. Hee replied merrily that the bushy starre noted not him, but the *Parthian King*, *enim comatus est, ego uero caluus.* For hee weareth bushy lockes, but I am bald. But he died a litle while after, and by his example (saith *Kecker*) warned men to forbear

of *Flavius Vespasianus*. 171

ing at Gods great great
works, and Prodigies.

An Oxe hauing cast off his
yoke ran furiously into the
room where he sate at sup-
per, where affrighting his At-
endants from him, hee strait
prostrates himselfe before his
seer, as if he had been weary,
offering his necke to his cle-
mency, *Suetonius*.

A presignifi-
cation of his
aduancement.
Being elected
Emperour it
is reported of
him, that hee
cured one def-
perately blinde
by spitting
vpon his eyes.
Tact. hist. l. 4.

Suetonius.

When he came to the Em-
pire, the Exchequer was so
impouerished, that hee pro-
tested in open Senate, that he
wanted to settle the Com-
mon-wealth 40 millions of
Sestertiums, which protesta-
tion (saith *Suetonius*) seemed
probable, *quia & male partis
optimè usus est.*

Hee fought 30 battels in
Brittaine, tooke 20 townes,
& adioyned the Isle of wight

to the obedience of the Roman Empire.

When a certaine Gallian youth smelling hot of sweet balmes and perfumes came vnto him, to giue thanks for an office obtained at his hands, after a strange countenance shewing his dislike of him, hee gaue him also in words a most bitter checke saying, *I would rather thou hadst stunke of garlick, and reuoked his letters patents for the grant.*

*Maluisssem
allium obolui-
ssis. Sueton.*

Hee neuer carried in his mind, nor reuenged, displeasures done to him. Hee married the Daughter of *Vitellius* his enemy into a most noble house, gaue vnto her rich Dowry withall, and furniture accordingly.

Hee was made *torus* *eleme*

of Flavius Vespasianus. 173

lementia (as the Historian
tels vs) yet for all that *Ma-*
chinationes nefariorum assidu-
us expertus est, Hee found
daily treacheries attempted
against him.

Suetonius.
Placidissime
Bonitatis.
Eutropius.

Iustus etiam supplicis illa-
chrymanis, & ingemuit.

Suetonius.

Hee was so compassionate
a Prince, that hee was wont
to sigh, and weepe, even for
them that were condignely
punished.

An innocent person was
not punished but when hee
was absent, and not ware
thereof, or at the leastwise vn-
willing thereto, and decea-
ued.

Eutropius.

The Souldiers elected him
Emperor, and requested him
to preserue the Empire being
in great dāger to be lost. Yet
hee (though he had beene al-

Josephus l. 3.
of the warres
of the Iewes
c. 10.

wayes carefull for the good
of the Commonwealth, re-
fused to bee Emperour, deter-
ming him selfe indeed to haue
deserued it, but rather choo-
sing to liue a private life
wherein was security, than
in the height of fortune, and
honour with perpetuall dan-
ger. The Captaines were
most earnest, because hee re-
fused it, and the Souldiers
flocked about him with
drawne swords, threatening
his death except hee would
consent to liue as hee deser-
ued, yet hee stroue a long
time to auert their Determi-
nation being loath to bee
Emperour, at last seeing hee
could not auoid it, he accep-
ted their offer.

Hee comforted his Soul-
diers with these, and such
like

of Flavius Vespasianus. 175

like speeches, I will expose my
selfe to all dangers with you,
and goe first to fight and conce
last from fight.

Iosephus l. 4.
of the warres
of the Iewes
c. 1.

Tacitus l. 2.
Hist.

*Ipsē Vespasianus milites ad
ire, hortari, bonis laude, segnes
exemplo incitare sapius quam
coercere: vitia magis amico
rum quam virtutes dissi
mans.*

He would goe in his owne
person, and encourage the
Souldiers, inciting the good
by praise, the flow by ex
ample rather than correcti
on, hee was more ready to
conceale the Vices of his
friends, than the vertues.

Tacit. l. 2. Hist.

*Solus omnium ante se Prin
cipum, in melius mutatus est.*

The onely Prince before
his time which changed to
the better, for after him Titus
his Sonne changed also the
same way.

H 4

A

A vigilant warriour, and in
all respects, set avarice aside,
comparable to the Commanders
of ancient times saith
Tacitus.

Suetonius.

Homo turpi-
zer ovidius.

Eraf. Adag.

*Sola est in qua meritis culpa
tur, pecunia cupiditas.*

The only thing, for which
hee might worthily bee bla-
med was Couetousnes.

*Prorsus si auaritia abesset,
antiquis ducibus par Tacitus.*

Hee not onely called for
arreages due in *Galbaes* time,
but raised new Tributes, and
layd vpon the Prouinces more
griuous impositions, doub-
ling them in some places.

*Negotiationes vel privato
pudendas pro palam exercuit.*

Hee did negotiate, and deale
in certaine trades which it was
a shame for a priuate person
to vse: buying vp, and en-
grossing

grossing some Commodities
at a cheape hand that after-
ward hee might vent them
at higher rates. Neither did
hee spare to sell Honours to
such as sued for them, or ab-
solutions to such as were ac-
cused, whether they pro-
ned guilty or not. Hee was
thought of set purpose to
haue made choice of the
most greedy proling officers
he could any where find out,
and to haue aduanced them
to the highest places, that be-
ing thereby growne rich hee
might condemne their per-
sons, and confiscate their
goods. And it was common-
ly said that hee vsed these
men as sponges, *quid a quasi &*
siccior madefaceret, & expri-
meret humentes. because hee
did wet them well when

Not vnlike to
this was that
speech of Dio-
genes, *dixit*
Dionysium a-
miciu uti pro
vasculis, que
dum plena
sunt euacuat
& abijcit va-
sa.

H. 5 they

they were dry, and presse
them hard when they were
wett.

Some write that hee was
by nature most couetous, and
an old neareheard vpbraided
him once therewith, who be-
ing at his hands denyed free-
dome without paying for it.
(which hee humbly craued
of him now inuested in the
Empire) cryed out with
lowd voice, *Vulpem pilum*
mutare, non mores, that the
Wolfe might change his
haire, but not his qualities.

Hee layd an imposition vpon
Vrine, and being by his
Sonne *Titus* put in mind of
the basenesse of it, hee tooke
a picce of money receaued
for the yse, and putting it to
his Sonnes nose demanded of
him whether hee was offend-
ed.

*Quicquid in
fixum, & in-
genitum est,
leniri potest
arte, non vin-
ci. Seneca.*

of *Flavius Vespasianus*. 179

ded with the smell or no, *Ar-
qui* (*inquit*) *è lotio est*, and
yet (quoth hee) it commeth
of *Vrine: unde Iuuenalis*.

— *Lucri bonus est odor, è re* *Inuen. Sat.*

Qualibet. 14.

*Ad quod alludens etiam Am-
mianus, dixit, & lucrum ex
omni odorantes occasione.*

There are some of a con- *Infirmus ut*
trary opinion, that hee was *quidam prauè*
drinen to spoile, to pill, and *putant aduer-*
poll of necessity, euen forex- *sus pecuniam.*
Aurel. Viti.
treame want, both in the
common Treasury, and also
in his own exchequer, where-
of hee gaue some testimony
in the beginning of his Em-
pire, professing (as was said
before) that there was neede
of fourty thousand millions;
to set the state vpright againe;
which opinion (saith *Sneto-
nius*) seemes to sound more
neere

neere vnto the truth, because
the money by him ill gotten
hee ysed and bestowed very
well, for hee was most libe-
rall to all sorts of men.

Sueton.

Aurel. Vita.

Oportet Epis-
copum concio-
nantem mori.
Iewel.

It was his speech *Oportet*

Imperatorem stantem mori

An Emperour ought to dye
standing. And likewise he said

at his death, *Vt puto Deus scio*

id est, morior, nam post mortem

Casares refererantur in num-

rum deorum.

Aurel. Vita.

Annum agens vita absque

uno septuagesimum interijt.

He liued threescore yeeres

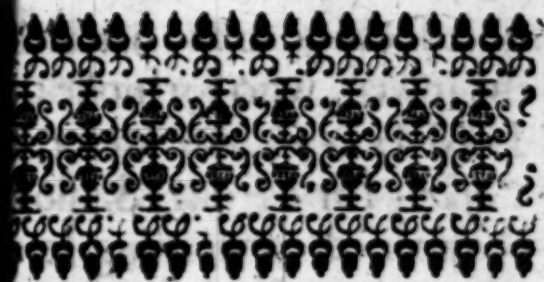
and 9. 7 months and 7 dayes

ouer.

Hee raigned 2 yeeres, saith

Eusebius.

Sueton.



ITVS VESPASIANVS.

OR his naturall
goodnesse, and no-
ble disposition, hee
was called *Amor* Speede saith
& *deliciae humani generis*, as much of
The lovely darling, and de- Henry the
lightfull ioy of Mankind. fifth, whom
Tantum illi ad promerendam he compareth
omnium voluntatem vel inge- to Titus.
nij, vel artis vel fortuna super- Edgar Ethe-
suit. Sueton. ling, Eng-
lands darling.

Augustin (de Ciuit. Dei
lib. 5. cap. 21.) calls him *sua-*
issimum Principem, a most
sweet Prince. Yet God made him a ter-
rible

rible scourge to the nation
 the Iewes, who forsooke the
 Lord Iesus, and preferred
Cesar; for as our Sauiour
 prophesied concerning Ieru-
 salem, that a stone should not
 bee left vpon a stone, *Mat.*
 24. 2. so it was fulfilled forty
 yeeres after his Ascension
 by *Vespasian* the Emperour
 and his Sonne *Titus*, say *Em-*
sebius, and *Iosephus*. And by
 that which followeth in the
 same Ch. 21. v. hee meaneth
 the tribulation the Iewes
 were to endure at the siege
 and surprisall of Ierusalē, by
Vespasian, and *Titus*. In the
 time of which siege the Iewes
 were oppressed with a grie-
 uous famine, in which their
 food was old shoes, old lea-
 ther, old hay, and the dung
 of beasts. There died part

D^r Selat.

M^r Perkins

by of the sword, and partly Vespasian
of the famine eleven hundred brake into
thousand of the poorer sort: their City at
two thousand in one night Cedre; where
were imbowelled: six thou- they tooke
sand were burned in a porch Christ, on the
of the Temple. The whole same feast day
City was sacked, and burnt, that Christ
and laid leuell to the ground: was taken, he
and ninety seven thousand whipped thē,
taken captiues, and applied where they
to base, and miserable ser- whipped
uice. Christ, hee
sold 20 Iewes
for a penny,
as they sold
Christ for 30
pence. B. And.
Car.

At the very first euen in his
child-hood there shone forth
in him, gifts both of body,
and mind.

Hee was therefore sickly, Lampridius.
because his nurse was so.

*Ingenium quantacūq; for- Tacit. l. 2.
tune capax, decor oris cum Hist.*
quadam maiestate.

A person capable of any
dignity, were it neuer so
great

*Forma egregia, & cui non minus au-
floritis inesse-
set, quam gra-
tia. Sueton.*

*Facundissimus
bellicosissimus,
moderatissi-
mus. Eutro-
pius.*

Suetonius.

great, of a goodly presence
and countenance, where
was seated no lesse Maiesty
than fauour, and Beauty.

His stature was not tall
and his belly bare out some
what with the most. He had
a singular Memory, and was
very Docible, Hee was most
skilfull in handling his wep-
pon, and withall a passing
good Horseman. He was
cilis ad extemporalitatem
que. Hee was of a prompt
and ready witte, and would
haue spoken well *ex tempore*
Hee was also skilfull in Mus-
icke, Hee could write with
cyphers, and by artificiall
characters, both very fast
and very faire, stripping by
way of sport, and mirth with
his owne Clerkes, whether
hee or they could write fast

of Titus Vespasianus. 185

est. Hee was able to ex-
presse, and imitate what
hand soever hee had scene,
and would often say, that hee
could haue beene a notable
forger, and countertaiter of
writings.

*Suo quam Patris Imperio Tacitus l. 2.
modestior. Hist.*

Whiles hee was a priuate
person, hee behaued himselte
not altogether so well, as
when hee was Emperour.

His youthfull affections
were settled somewhat vpon
Beronice the Queene of Iew. *Beronice.
Dion, & Iosephus.*
notwithstanding in no
such degree that it was any
hinderance to his honourable
actions.

The Feasts which he made
were pleasant merriments ra-
ther then lauish, and sump-
tuous.

No.

No grosse vice could be found in him, but many excellent vertues.

Neminem a se dimisit tristem,

Hee neuer dismissed any Petitioner with a teare in his eye, or a heavy heart; And when his Domestickall servants about his person would seeme to tell him that he promised more than hee was able to performe, his saying was, *Non oportet quengquam sermone Principis tristem decedere.* No man ought to depart from the speech of the Prince, sad and discontented.

Calling to mind one time as hee sate at supper, that he had done nothing for any man that day, he vttered this memorable, and prayse-worthy

by Apothegme, *Amici, diem perdidisti*. My Friends, I have lost a day.

If hee had not bestowed some benefit vpon one, or other, Hee was wont to say (saith Mollerus) *Hodie non imperavi, quia nemini benefici.*

His rule, and Government was mercifull, hee received no accusation against those who were reported to have spoken euill of him, saying, *Ego cum nihil faciam dignum propter quod contumeliâ afficiar, mendacia nihil curo, When I shall doe nothing worthy of blame, I care not for lies.*

Hee said hee would rather lie himselfe, than put others to death. Hee proceeded no further against two Noble-men

Aurel. Vi&.
Suetonius.
Eutropius.
Or rather it must bee read (saith Casaub.) *Amici hodie diem perdidisti.*

Perituum se potius, quam perdituum adiuvans.

Sueton.
Eutropius.
Aurel. Viſt.

men conuicted for affecting
and aspiring to the Empire
then to admonish them to
sist, and giue over, saying
that Soueraigne Power was
the gift of Destinie, and
uine Prouidence; if they were
Petitioners for any thing
hee promised to giue it
them.

Hee would not endure
kill, or sequester, and confin
his Brother *Domitian* (thoug
hee neuer ceased to lay wa
for his life) but still made hi
partner with him in his Sou
raigne gouernement, and
ten with teares exhorted hi
to mutuall loue.

Aurel. Viſt.
Sueton.

Tacitus.
Suetonius.
Aurel. Viſt.

There fell out in his day
some heauy accidents, a
in the City of Rome, wh
lasted three dayes, and th
nights, and a grieuous Pest
lenc

of *Titus Vespasianus*. 189

nce, wherein there died ten
ousand a day, and *Vesuvius*
mountaine in *Campania* fla-
ed with great horroure:
ny the naturall Historian
en Admirall of the Ro-
an Nauy, desirous to dis-
uer the reason, was suffo-
ed with the smoake there-
as his Nephew witnes-
h in an Epistle of his to *Plinie. l. 6.*
Cornelius Tacitus. Marcelli- Epist. 16.
s obserueth that the ashes
ereof transported in the
yre, obscured all Europe,
hers say that they darkened
e Sunne.

He was a valiant Souldier,
oing once to espy the ene-
y, and not to fight, notwith-
standing that an infinite num-
er of darts, and Arrowes
ere shot at him, and hee
ad no Armour at all, yet re-
ceiued

*Ioseph. l. 6. c.
2. of the wars
of the Iewes.*

ceiued hee not one wound
but all past him, as though
vpon purpose euey one be-
stroue to haue mist him. And
he with his sword made way
and cut many vpon the face
that opposed themselves
gainst him, and so they fall-
ling downe, hee with his
horse past ouer them. The
Iewes seeing *Titus* his valor
exhorted one another to
vpon him, but whither soeuer
hee turned, the Iewes fled
and would not abide by it.

In the last assault of Hieru-
salem, hee slew twelue Enemi-
es, that defended the wall
with iust so many Arrowes
shot, and wonne the City
with great ioy, and fauor-
able applause of all his Sol-
diers.

*Suetonius.
Eutropius.*

Hee being to see that ex-

enue

ated which Christ foretold, *Iosephus de*
ould happen to Hierusa- *Bell. Iud. l. 6.*
m, stretched forth his *6. 14. & 7.*
ands, and called heaven *10.*
and earth to witnesse in great
atternesse, that hee was not
blame that the Iewes pe-
shed in such sort, but they
emselues, and would not
any meanes that fire
ould be set on the Temple.
Comparing the desolation of
erusalem with the beauty,
and goodly buildings that
ere before it was destroyed,
ee lamented, and pittied the
uerthrow thereof, saith *Iosephus.*

It is likely that hee would
aue carried a milder hand
pon the Iewes his Prisoners
fter his sacking the City of
erusalem, then to cast so
any thousands of them to
the

*L. 7. of the
warres of the
Iewes. c. 24.*

the Lions, and other beasts
to bee deuoured, as hee did
on the Birth-day of his Bro-
ther *Domitian*, but that the
heauy curse of God, which
boyled against that Nation
did vrge his gentle, and calm
nature to bring them to de-
struction.

*Illud adagium
Festina lentè,
arridebat duo-
bus Imperato-
ribus Roma-
nis, omnium
facile lauda-
ri simis, Augu-
sto & Tiro,
quorum utri-
que singularis
quedam ade-
rat animi
magnitudo,
cum incredi-
bili quadam
lenitate faci-
litateq; con-
iuncta. Eras-
in Adag.*

He did stampe in his coine
a Dolphin, and an Anchor
with this Impresse. *Sat cito
si sat bene.* A Dolphin ou-
strippes the shippe, that
soone enough. An Anchor
stayeth the shippe, that's slow
enough. A Dolphin, and An-
chor. Soone enough, if slow
enough.

It was said of him, *Ad-
stinuit alieno, ut si quis vo-
luisset, non
quam.* If euer any man
stained from that which was
not his owne, hee was the
man.

Thoug

of Titus Vespasianus. 193

Though hee was the Mirror of men among the Hea-
then, yet hee was loth to de-
part out of this world, for be-
ing carried in his horse-litter,
& knowing that he must dye,
hee looked vpward towards
heauen, and complained very
piteously, that his life should
be taken from him, who had
not deserued to dye, for hee
new nor (hee said) of any
sinne, that euer hee commit-
ted but onely one.

Suetonius writes as if hee
died of a naturall Death, but
Aurel. Victor saith hee was
poysoned by his Brother *Do-*
mitian. Titus à Domitiano le-
uis marini vi peremptus. Cal.
Abod. Lett. Antiq. l. 6. cap.
10.

Morte praeventus est, maio-
re hominum damno, quam suo.

I

Hee

Suetonius,

Whether his
over familiar
acquaintance
with his Bre-
thers wife
Domitia, as
Sueton. or
with the
Queene *Bere-*
nice, as *Speed*,
is vncertaine.
Sueton.

Hee was cut short, and prevented by Death, so the greater losse of Mankind, then of himselfe, saith *Suetonius*.

Senatus tantis mortuo gratias egit, laudescq; concessit, quantas ne uiuo quidem unquam, atque presenti. Suetonius. Aurelius.

The Senate gaue him more thanks being dead, then euer they did liuing, and present.

His Death was much lamented, so that they call'd him generally *Delicias publicas*, & wept for him, as if the world had beene depriv'd of a perpetuall Protector. *Tantus luctus eo mortuo publicus fuit, ut omnes tantquam in propria doluerint obire.*

Eutropius.

Hee lived 39 yeeres, five months, 25 dayes, saith *Carion*.

Hee died in the 42th year of his age, saith *Suetonius* 41, say *Aurel. Vict.* and *Eutropius*.

When hee had reigne

of Titus Vespasianus. 195
two yeeres, two months, and
twenty dayes say *Suetonius,*
Aurel. Vict. Carion. eight
Moneths, saith *Entropius.*



of this passage. 197
two species, two months and
twenty days lay stationary,
about V. C. C. C. eight
Months, each Empress.



FLAVIUS DOMITIANVS.

HEE was called *Domitian* from his Mother *Domitilla*, as *Titus* (his Brother) was called *Vespasian* from his Father.

Titus cognomine paterno dictus Vespasianus, alter frater cognomine Materno a Domitilla Domitianus est appellatus Casaub.

Hee was Associate to his Brother *Titus* in gouernement during his life, and after his Death was his Successour.

Hee neither resembled his Father *Vespasian* nor his brother *Titus*. *Neroni, aut Caligula, aut Tiberio similior, quam Patri, vel Fratri suo.*

Eutropius.

Hee was tall of stature, his countenance modest, and giuen much to rednesse, his eyes full, and great, but his sight very dimme. Hee was faire and of comely presence especially in his youth, all his body was well shaped throughout, excepting his feete, the toes whereof were of the shortest; afterwards he became disfigured, and blemished with baldnesse, with a fat-grand panch, and slender shankes.

*Stylis ridicu-
le rematis
omnibus mus-
carum agmi-
na persequen-
batur. Aurel.
Victor.*

Hippocrates
reckons vp
this for one
signe of Me-
lancholy,
when men
catch flies;
*Muscas cap-
tare ar e Bilis
iudicium.*

In the beginning of his Empire his manner was to retire himselfe dayly into a secret place for one houre, and there to doe nothing else but to catch flies, and with the sharpe point of a Bodkin pricke them thorough, in so much as when one enquired, whe-

whether any body were with *Cesar* within? *Crispus* made answer not impertinently, *Ne Musta quidem*. No, not so much as a Flie.

In the Administration of the Empire, he behaved himselfe for a good while variable, as one made of an equall mixture, and temper of Vices and Vertues, vntill at length he turned his Vertues also into vices.

Hee neglected all Liberall Studies in the Beginning of his Empire, albeit hee tooke order to reparaire the Libraries consumed with Fire sending as farre as *Alexandria* for copies of Books.

His ordinary speech was not vnelegant, sometimes hee could deliuer Apothegmes, as for example hee wished,

I 4 that

*Vellem tam
formosus esse,
quam Metius
sibi videretur.
Conditionem
Principum mi-
serissimam aie-
bat, quibus de
coniuratione
comperta non
credideretur,
nisi occisis.
Suetonius.*

*Sagittarum
tam doctus fu-
it, ut inter pa-
tentes digitos
extente ma-
nus viri pro-
cul positi
spicula eius
transuolarent.
Aurel. Vict.
Suetonius.*

that hee had beene as faire,
and well-fauoured as Metius
did thinke himselfe to bee;
another time hee said, that
the condition of Princes was
most miserable, who could not
be credited touching a conspi-
racy plainly detected, vntlesse
they were slaine first.

Hee had no affection to
beare Armes, or wield wea-
pons, but delighted especi-
ally to shoot Arrowes. Hee
would driue his Arrowes
point blanke, so iust against
the Palme of a mans right
hand, standing a farre of, and
holding it forth stretched
open for a marke, as they
should all directly passe
through the void spaces be-
tweene the fingers, and doe
him no harme at all.

It was rumoured abroad

that in his Infancy Dragons
were found about him, in
manner of a garde, which is
but a Fable, for hee himfelfe,
who neuer derogated from
himfelfe, was wont to report
but of one Serpent, which
was feene in his Chamber,
when hee was mounted once
to the Imperiall ftate, hee
made his boast in the very
Senate, that it was hee who
had giuen vnto his Father
and Brother both the Em-
pire, and they had but
deliuered it vp to him a-
gaine.

Tacitus l. 11.
Annal.

Martial writeth thus to
him in his Epigrammes.

*Magna licet toties tribuas,
maiora daturus*

*Dona Ducum victor, victor
& ipse tui:*

I 5

Diligeris

*Diligeris populo, non propter
Pramia, Caesar,
Propterte Populus, Pramia,
Caesar, amat.*

Hee was precise, and industrious in ministering Iustice, Hee reuerfed many times definitiue sentences giuen for fauour, and obtained by flattery, hee did so chastise those that were faulty in that kind, that the Officers were neuer more temperate, or iust in their places.

Hee repressed false informations, and sharpely punished such Informers, vsing this saying, *Princeps qui Delatores non castigat, irritat,* The Prince that chasteneth not Promoters, setteth them on to promote.

At the first hee so abhorred all Blood-shed, and
slaugh-

of Flavius Domitianus. 203

slaughter that hee purposed to publish an Edi&th, forbidding to kill and sacrifice any Oxe, and hee scarce gaue the least suspicion of Couetousnesse. But hee continued not long, in this straine, but fell after both to Cruelty and Auarice.

Hee was not onely cruell, but very subtile, and crafty in cloaking of his cruelty.

Nunquam tristiores sententiam sine praefatione Clementia pronunciauit, ut non aliud iam certius atrocis exitus signum esset, quam Principis lenitas. Suetonius.

Hee neuer pronounced any heauy and bloody sentence, without some preamble, and preface of clemency, so that there was not now a surer signe of some horrible end,
and

and conclusion, then a milde beginning, and gentle *Exordium*.

It is reported of him that *Eum se impensissimè diligere simulabat, quem maxime interemptum vellet.*

Hee would seeme to loue them most, whom hee willed least should liue.

It was sufficient, if any deed or word whatsoeuer was objected against any one, to make it high Treason against the Prince. Inheritances (though they belonged to the greatest strangers) were held confiscate, and adiudged to the Emperours coffers, in case but one would come forth, and depose that hee heard the party deceased say, whiles hee liued, that *Caesar* was his Heire.

Hee

He was the first Emperour who commanded himselfe to be called Lord, and God. Hee sent out his writs in this forme, *Dominus, & Deus noster sic fieri iubet.* Our Lord and God thus commandeth. Whereupon afterward this order wastaken vp, that neither in the writing or speech any man, he should bee otherwise called.

Edictum Domini, Deiq; nostri. Martial.

A true forerunner of his successor the Pope, who in the Extrauagants (and well it deserues to bee put there) is styled *Dominus Deus noster* Papa, and his Decrees are stiled Oracles.

The second persecution was vnder him in the twelfth yeere of his raigne, hee most cruel.

Primus Domitianus Dominum se & Deum appellari iussit. Eusebius in Chronica.

Suetonius. Eutropius. Aurel. Vict. Virgil called Augustus God, Deus nobis hac origo fecit.

Vnde institutum posthac ut nec scripta quidem nec sermone cuiusquam appellaretur aliter. Suetonius.

An Oracle signifieth the answer of God. Rom.

Euseb. Eccles.

Hist. l. 3. c.

15.

*Portio Nero-
nis de creduli-
tate, for his
Cruelty a
piece of Nero.
Tertull.*

Hee was re-
proachfully
called by the
people bald
Nero, because
hee was like
him in cruelty
but bald

*Et caluo ser-
uiret Roma*

*Neroni. Iuue-
nal.*

* *In vita A-
gricola.*

*Nero tantum
subtraxit ocu-
los, iussitque
scelera, non
spectauit.*

*Præcipua sub
Domitiano
misericordiarum
pars erat ul-
dere & affici.*

cruelly persecuted the Chri-
stians, because they woul
not giue the Title of Lord to
any, but Christ, nor wor-
ship any but God. In this se-
cond great persecution, the
beloued Disciple of Christ,
the Euangelist *John*, when
hee taught the Church of *E-
phesus*, was banished to the
Isle of *Patmos* for the word
of God, where hee wrote the
Reuelation.

*Cletus, Nicomedes, Pontia,
Theodora, Domicilla*, were
then famous Martyrs.

Hee was proud like *Nero*
& persecuted innocent Chri-
stians as he did.

Tertullian called him *Nero-
nis Portionem*, *Eusebius* *Har-
dem*, the one a part, the other
the heire of *Nero*: and * *Ter-
titus* puts only this differen-

of *Flavius Domitianus*. 207

betweene them that *Nero* indeed commāded cruell Murders, but *Domitian* not only commanded them, but beheld them himselte, and so he was *Bis Parricida* (as *Valerius Maximus* saith of another) * *L. 9. c. 11.*
Consilio prius, iterum spectatulo.

Hee caused the line of *David* to bee diligently sought out and extinguisht for feare least hee were yet to come of the house of *David*, which should enioy the Kingdome.

Hee was so fearefull, that hee walked almost continually in his Gallery, which he caused to bee set with the stone Phengites, that by the brightnesse thereof (as in a glasse, *Plin. l. 36. c. 22.*) Hee might see what was done behind him.

As

Suetonius.
Aurel. Viſt.
Chriſt.

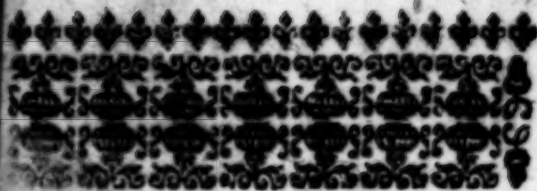
As his life was like vnto
the life of *Nero*, ſo was he
not vnlike him in his Death
for his owne wife *Domitia*
and friends conſpired againſt
him, and ſlew him, his body
was carried to the Graue by
Porters, and buried without
honour; the Senate of Rome
alſo decreed, that his name
ſhould bee raſed, that all his
Actes ſhould bee reſcinded,
and his memoriall aboliſhed
quite for euer.

Aurel. Viſt. &
Eutropius.
Caſſion. Chriſt.

He periſhed in the 45 yeeres
of his life, about the 15 of his
raigne.

With whom both *Tacitus*
and *Suetonius* end their *Hiſtory*.

FINIS.



*An aduertisement to the
Reader.*

Reader, in my absence
from the presse the Running-
Title (which I would haue
had according to the Inscrip-
tion) was somewhat altered,
& (the copy being not fairely
writtē) some errata happened
which thou maist correct. P.
2. marg. for *instantibus* r. *mi-*
stantibus P. 6. *Latini* P. 7.
marg. after lib. 7. put C. p.
9. l. 22. r. overcame. p. 12.
l. 15. r. Hee got. p. 15. l. 3.
r. portended p. 33. l. 22. r.
igne. The marg. note p. 39.
repente exortum &c. should
be after the other note p. 38.

An abstract of the
Register.

Reader, in my absence
from the office the Register
this (which I would have
according to the printing
(on) was printed
(the) copy
(the) copy
which has been
sent for inspection
P. 6. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 7. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 8. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 9. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 10. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 11. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 12. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 13. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 14. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 15. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 16. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 17. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 18. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 19. L. 1. 1. 1.
P. 20. L. 1. 1. 1.



